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The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 96 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th Apr.	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th „	MANTUA..		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
31st „	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
7th June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
14th „	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st „	NALDERA		15,996
28th „	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th „	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th „	DELTA ..		8,097
26th „	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th „	NARKUNDA..	MALWA *	10,941
16th „	CALEDONIA..		7,622
23rd „	NALDERA	MALOJA *	20,837
30th „	NARKUNDA..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th „	NALDERA		15,993
20th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,385
27th „	MACEDOINA..		11,039
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
11th „	CHINA ..		7,952
18th „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA	16,277
25th „	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA	8,285
25th „	MODASA	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd „	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th „	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA ..	7,241
31st „	MORVADA* ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

24th April.	ALIPORE		5,273
29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
27th May.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer†		
9th July	SICILIA		6,813
23rd „	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th „	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	SICILIA *	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
15th „	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

† Calls at Shanghai.
* Cargo vessel only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

23rd April	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 a. m.
25th „	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
26th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
28th „	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
30th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Tamba Maru	H. Wada	5845	16th Apr.	24th April.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15th „	29th „
*Sado Maru	L. Nirei	5898	28th „	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru		5901	29th „	11th „

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	300	240	150	122
Kobe	615	330	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Rajji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 2.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 76,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Canton, Changchun, Darien, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Nagoya, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Shimonoseki, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Vladivostock
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Horaby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 897.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 ... 27,46,325
Reserve Fund 31,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
Amritsar, Amballa City, Amballa Cant., Bombay, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Gojra, Hapur, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Jullundur, Jammu, Jhelum City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Montgomery, Okara (Dist. Montgomery), Peshawar City, Patiala, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Srinagar
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHRI RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1897.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
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Policies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000
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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.E.
The Secretary,
225/1B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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MOST BATTERY TROUBLES ARE DUE TO
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RADIOLITE } prevents sulphation. preserves plates and insulators. puts new life in your battery.
Here is what the Government Electrical Engineer says of RADIOLITE:—
"There is no doubt that it very satisfactorily removes any sulphation in the Battery."
The International Motor Company, Bombay says:—
"We have found the chemical quite satisfactory."
Numerous other testimonials can be seen on application, but the best will be your own, if you try a tin.
Apply for full particulars to
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SOLE AGENTS:—RADIOLITE,
Agricultural and other Machinery Importers, 53 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE
We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.
OUR STOCK
is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From	Rs.	125
Blue Serge Suits	„	Rs.	75
Grey Saxony Suits	„	Rs.	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits ..	„	Rs.	65
Overcoats Warm	„	Rs.	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	Rs.	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	„	Rs.	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	„	Rs.	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	Rs.	30

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.
HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Jazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12 0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers may apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
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When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors?
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Blindness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO. Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but call be obtained at the office on production of the vouchsr.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS, TYPISTS & European or Anglo-Indian INSPECTORS. Apply sharp to:—MISRA & CO. DELHI.
A R10287

WANTED—A Competent GRADUATE, strong in English Correspondence and Typewriting. Apply Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10303

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS to push the sale of our mother-of-pearl ornaments for girls and ladies, buttons, sleeve links and studs. Apply to THE EAST INDIA BUTTONS COMPANY, Tambazar, Narayanganj.
A R10299

WANTED—One MECHANIC, knowing electric work and one mine expert, experienced men accustomed to States preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to FINANCE MINISTER, Bundi State.
A 19463

WANTED—CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS by a Firm to sell stationeries and papers in Bombay and Mufassil. Apply enclosing testimonials to Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 10297

WANTED—HEAD CASHIERS, MANAGERS, CLERKS, and Inspectors for the Branches of a Bank to be opened throughout the country. References of good family and security essential. Apply to Box No. 196, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19460

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

WANTED—Influential and respectable AGENTS, all over the districts of the presidency to represent the Unique Assurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, on liberal terms. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay 12.
A 19360

A BANISHMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT TROUBLES—All employees, Government or private, requiring benefits when becomes unemployed, on account of retirement, retrenchment etc., are invited. Maximum rate of benefit payable, Rs. 30 p.m. Apply for further particulars with a stamped addressed envelope to the SITUATION BUREAU LIMITED., G. P. O., Madras.
A R10286

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED—One competent MECHANICAL third class or second class ENGINEER, who can control labour and manage the whole Factory. He must combine in himself the duties of an Engineer as well as Manager. He must be a good Machinist and also be able to bring new labour whenever required. Salary Rs. 80-10-100. Only men with the above qualifications need apply with copies of testimonials to THE GUJARAT ISLAM MATCH MFG., CO., LTD., Ahmedabad.
A 19470

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A POST of a BILL COLLECTOR, moderate pay and best references. Write Pandit 9, 1st Panswada, Post No. 4.
B 10255

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C E10110

TO LET and FOR SALE—Splendid Houses and Lands at Lanowla and Khandala. Apply KHESHEV DEVMAN MEHTAJI, Lanowla.
C R10217

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an airy BUNGLOW with compound and garage at Chawpatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C 19490

BUNGALOWS of good light and fine air are to be let at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction in Persian Bakery. For rent ask Bhaia there or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in telephone No. 41668.
C 10296

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—SHOPS in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, rent very moderate. Apply sharp to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay
C19251

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation in new premises at Wylie Road, Byculla Club. Separate Rooms at Agripada Chawl St. Byculla Club. Rent moderate. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO. or at properties.
C R10291

TO BE LET to Hindus only, ROOMS, at reasonable rents in new Buildings on Improvement Trust Plots, near King's Circle, Matunga. Apply to L.S. DABHOLKAR, Honry. Secretary, Goud Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ld. Anandkanan, Choupaty Road.
C R10302

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—Small but fully furnished COTTAGE in Matheran, Mahableshwar or Khandalla for one month. Apply Box No. 205, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
D R10292

HOTELS.

HIMALYA HOTEL—Talli-Tal, Naini-Tal just above the Motor Terminus, overlooking the Lake. A first class hotel on cosmopolitan line. Comfortably furnished rooms. Electric lights and pipe water. Excellent cuisine to suit all tastes. For terms etc., please apply to the MANAGER, Mr. W. N. GANGULEE, M.C.A. (London).
H R10276

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 1 Branch, Imperial Mills.—FOR SALE—A few fine ROVING FRAMES. Year 1922. Can be seen working by applying to THE MANAGER, Imperial Mills, Mahaluxmi.
K 19483

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Complete CENEMATOGRAPH PLANT, one excellent Blackstone Engine with necessary tank and stores; a 5.5 K.W. Dynamo and a 4 H.P. Electric Motor and a brand new Cameragraph for immediate sale. Excellent opportunity for intending Cinema investors and theatre owners. For particulars please apply T. R. BODHANKER, Merchant and Commission Agent, Amaraoti, (Berar.)
G R10218

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE—Two Harmoniums, one Kesireal and another small folding, both in good condition and a violin of 'Hoof' make. Apply to Box No. 209 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R10304

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PERSONS eager to learn the secret process of attracting Wealth, Health, Happiness, Love, Progeny and peace of mind.—A KEY TO FULFIL ALL DESIRES. Success certain. Write immediately YOGI VIJNAN BHIKSHU, Bordi Dist. Thana.
N R10300

SPORTS.

ALL INDIA RACQUET TOURNAMENT at Mysore in June next. For gentleman-players as well as professionals. For particulars apply to:—SADEG Z. SHAH, Mysore.
S 19485

OWNERS AND TRAINERS are reminded that the first entries for the Mysore Races close on 1st May, 1924, SADEG Z. SHAH Honorary Secretary, Mysore Races.
S 19484

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIER, who can invest capital of a lac and more for big Civil Engineering Contracts the leading Indian State by a respectable highly qualified Engineer, good return plus interest. Apply Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R10301

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E R10262

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS LYING IN THE SHOP KNOWN AS "VENUS ELECTRIC COMPANY" AT KALBADEVI ROAD, OPPOSITE BHANG WADI THEATRE.

Under Instructions from N H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3190 of 1923 (K. M. Mehta vs. C. J. Mehta) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place.

All the goods lying in the shop known as "Venus Electric Company" Electric fittings, wire holders, switches, Bulbs, shades, Brackets, etc., furniture, glass cupboards, show cases tables chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, WADIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mulraj Khatau, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Shivedas Mulchand (now an Insolvent) and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st April, 1922, made between the said Shivadas Mulchand of the one part and Mr. Mulraj Khatau of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Foras land situate at Wadia St, Tardeo containing by admeasurement 680 sq. yds., or thereabouts called plot No. 11 and which pieces are a portion of a larger piece of land which bears Collector's Old Nos. 312, 312, 318, New Nos. 13833 and 13835 Old Survey Nos. 442, 446 and New Survey Nos. 1/3394 and 4/3394 together with the dwelling house standing thereon assessed under D Ward No. 3808 (8) and Street Nos. 6550, and now under D Ward No. 3806 and Street No 655F. and bounded on the North by Wadia St. on the South by property of Manekji Petit Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld. on the East partly by plot No. 11 and partly by plot No. 10A and on the West plot No. 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NOTE PAPER, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

5 cases Note Paper.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand ruber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Royal Engineer.

1 Ford Motor Car.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 584 of 1923.—(Aishabhai Vs. Daoodali). One canoe Victoria, one mare, one bullock cart with two Bullocks, one cow and four calves.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT JAKERYA MASJID STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Bai Lulekhabai and Haji Essa Haji Osman and on account and risk of the mortgagees Makbool Haji Kaloo, Baboo Haji Kaloo and Aboo Haji Kaloo and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees in the deed of mortgage, dated 28th March 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 13th May next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that parcel of land of perpetual Fazendari situate on the West side of Jakerya Masjid Street together with the dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 150 5/9 sq. yds., registered under New Survey No. 2995, Cadestral Survey No. 1392, Division Inamdevi and assessed under B Ward No. 2733, Street No. 472-474 and bounded on the North by the charitable property of Haji Bachoo Ali, on the South by property of Abdulla Mammon, on the West by sweepers passage, on the East by Jakeria Masjid Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE and CO., at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 23rd April 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAON OPPOSITE THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th March, 1919, and made between Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Dadabhai Baria and others of the other part and in the indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd February, 1920, and made between the said Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Sitaram of the one part and Framroz Hormusji Pavri and his wife Pirojbai of the other part and in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th August 1920, and made between the said Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Santaram of the one part and Maganlal Bholabhoy of the other part and the three Indentures of Transfer or Mortgage all bearing date 15th May, 1923, and executed between the said Dadabhai Dajibhai Baria and others the said Framroz Hormusji Pavri and his wife Pirojbai and the said Moganlal Bholabhoy of the one part and Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors the said Santaram Balkrishna and Anandram Santanam the undermentioned property at the premises on WEDNESDAY the 23rd day of April, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax tenure situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 31-146 New Nos. C/229 to 222, 1332, 1333, 1335, 1336, 1338 and A/1338, Old Survey Nos. 149/150 and New Survey No. 1/B/8028, Cadestral Survey Nos. 1483. Girgaon division together with the dwelling house and all buildings thereon and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 181, Street No. 586 and all buildings thereon and bounded on or towards the North by the Girgaum Road, on or towards the South by the property of Shivshanker Balkrishna, on or towards the East by the common passage and beyond that by the property of Vasahtrao Balkrishna and on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Damsey Padamsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Pirojshaw Framji Pavri at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, requesting that the two representatives of the Corporation on the Advisory Committee in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme may be elected and (b) Election of two representatives on the Advisory Committee.

2. Letter from the Agent G.I.P. Railway Company—Inviting the Corporation to nominate a member to serve on the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee.

3. Letter from Mr. Vasanji Mulji—Complaining about certain huts erected opposite his bungalow at Mathew Road.

4. Letter from Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, Messrs. Kashiram Jairam and Company—Regarding the renewal of the license of their clients' smeltery at Nos. 59-61, Dhanji Street.

5. Letter from the Superintendent, Bombay Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, Bombay—Applying for financial help in aid of a travelling library maintained by the League.

6. Letter from Mr. V. M. Alve and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the working of an electric motor in a mill at Soparibaug Road.

7. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani—Forwarding a scheme for the creation of a Bombay Parliament, etc.

8. Letters from the Presidents of public meetings held at Khand Bazar and Fort—Requesting the Corporation to take up the question of prohibiting the slaughter of milch cattle under 8 years of age.

9. Letter from Messrs. Mantri and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Ahmed Moosa—Regarding the proposed acquisition by the Municipality of their client's property at Tulsi Pipe Road.

10. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani—Regarding the levy of additional tax in respect of his properties at Matunga.

11. Letter from Mr. M. J. Master—Regarding the removal of the Victoria stand near the Parsi Fire Temple at Lalbaug.

12. Letter from Mr. H. B. Mandavle, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Ramnarayen Ramdin—Regarding the action taken by the Municipality in connection with his client's sweetmeat shop at No. 1270, Sun Mill Road.

13. Letter from Mr. G. G. Joshi and others, tenants of the Kirtikar's Chawl, Dadar—Requesting, for reasons stated therein, that the acquisition of their Chawl in connection with widening of Dadar Road under the Mahim Development Scheme may be postponed.

14. Letter from Mr. Anant Vithoba Kowley—Regarding the site for the re-erection of the Temple of Shri Jakhadevi at Dadar Kumbharwada.

15. Letter from Mr. Jamnadas Kheraj—Regarding the nuisance caused by the passing of kutchra carts during busy hours through thickly populated localities of the City.

16. Letter from Mr. S. K. Bole—Requesting that Government may be approached for the amendment of the Municipal Act with regard to certain Municipal matters.

17. Letter from the Trades Advertising Company—Submitting an application to place advertisement boards against all street lamp-posts in Bombay on payment of rent to the Municipality.

18. Letter from Mr. P. K. Bamji—Suggesting that name boards bearing the name Chamarbaug Road may be affixed on the principal corners of the road.

19. Letter from Mr. U. V. Bondre and other residents of Jhaveri Bhuvan Worli,—Suggesting that the wall surrounding a Hindu Cemetary situate near their premises may be raised higher to obviate the display of burning and burying dead bodies.

20. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani—Forwarding a communication for being placed before the Committee regarding the acquisition of certain land at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar.

21. Letter from Mr. F. D. Umrigar—Regarding insufficient supply of water at Irani Building, Forjett Street.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

22. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of a contract being entered into by the Commissioner, with Messrs. S. Bamji and Company for the maintenance of incandescent Arabian lamps in the City for a further period of three years commencing from the 1st March 1924.

23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by a Municipal kutchra depot and some latrines situated at the end of Parsi Agiary Lane on Khara Tank Road, the Secretary, Dawoodi Bohra Young Society, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

24. Recommending an advance of Rs. 21,000 to meet the cost of obtaining 1,000 brass of Juhu white sand.

25. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,200 to meet the balance of the cost of providing a fan and gear on an emergency van for attending fallen buildings.

26. Framing subject to the confirmation by the Corporation, a regulation in respect of the extension of services of Superannuated Municipal Officers.

27. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Doongersey Pragji and Co., and others, regarding the dismantling of a foot path near Rayan Market at Dana Bunder, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

28. Recommending that a letter from Mr. K. D. Umrigar, regarding the condition of Forjett Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,091 to meet the excess in the cost of the work of printing the Election Roll.

30. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government revised regulation No. 15 of the Pension, etc., Regulations, relative to the counting of certain leave periods towards the period of pensionable service of Municipal employes.

31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 7,200 to meet the payment of the Corporation's contribution towards the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India in aid of certain institutions run by the Society for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25.

32. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused in process of transferring town sweepings from kutchra carts to Municipal Motor Lorries 1st Kamathipura Lane, Dr. A. E. Shellim be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

33. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding the construction of stables for hack victorias, the Vice President and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

34. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance apprehended from an Alluminium and German Silver wire factory in Duker Lane Mr. Pandharinath Balkrishna and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

35. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. D. Jaichand and Company, regarding the insanitary condition of water-closets at premises No. 75, Mirchi Lane, Mandvi, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

36. Recommending that letters from Mr. Basanthal Gorakram and Mr. Mohanlal Hiralal and others, regarding the nuisance caused by a hotel-keeper on the ground floor of Sekharia Building, Girgaum Back Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

37. Forwarding for approval an estimate for the reconstruction of the junction of Tamarind Lane with Church Gate Street received from the Commissioner.

38. Requesting sanction to the sum of Rs. 5,944 being refunded to the G. I. P. Railway Company in connection with the exchange of land between the Railway Company and the Municipality at Parton Road.

39. Recommending a grant of Rs. 25,100 to meet the cost of establishing and maintaining free Reading Rooms and Libraries in certain centres of the City.

40. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Y. S. Thackeray and others regarding insufficient supply of water at Khandke Building No. 6, Lady Jamsetjee Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

41-42. Recommending that letters from Mr. S. K. Bole, regarding (41) the condition of gullies adjoining the Kittee Bhandari Hall at Kumbharwada near Durgadevi in C Ward and (42) the work of filling in the Tank near the Portuguese Church at Dadar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

43. Recommending that a letter from Mr. M. P. Kutar and others, regarding the nuisance committed in Arab Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.

44. Statement of Budget transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

45. Forwarding the Revised and Recast Budget of the Committee's Funds for the year 1924-25.

46. Recommending acceptance to an offer of a donation from Bai Parvatibai Dwarkadas for giving prizes to the girls of the Bhuleshwar Gujrati Girls' School.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

47. Recommending that a new post of Assistant Secretary to the Committee be created.

48. Suggesting that Government may be requested to expedite their sanction to the scheme for introducing Free and Compulsory education in F and G Wards of the City.

49. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

50. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

51. Forwarding statements showing the names and designations of employees to whom advances were made during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24 for the purchase of bicycles with reasons for the same.

52. Recommending that Dr. C. Coutinho, Municipal Analyst, be allowed to draw the maximum pay of the appointment, viz., Rs. 750 per mensem with effect from 17th January 1924.

53. Regarding a suggestion that the money spent upon the performances of Indian Music at the Victoria Gardens may be utilized for better recreational purposes.

54. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Secretary's

55. Forwarding revised estimates for the work of providing an electric installation in certain buildings at the Arthur Road Hospital.

56. Requesting approval to a plan and an estimate for the work of laying water mains on the roads proposed to be constructed by the City Improvement Trust in their Scheme No. 66 at Mahalaxmi.

57. Submitting a report regarding public latrines and urinals in the City, etc.

58. Requesting approval to the acceptance of Rs. 40,000 instead of Rs. 50,000 originally offered by the Executrix of the late Dr. Habib I. Jan Mahomed for erecting an operating theatre in connection with the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

59. Requesting approval to a plan and estimates for altering the frontage and rearranging the front portion of the Victoria Gardens abutting on Parel Road.

60. Reporting as to the question of laying a sewer in the whole length of Haines Road draining to the existing sewer at the junction of Fergusson Road, Haines Road and Love Grove Road.

61. Requesting sanction to the Superintending Engineer, No. III Project Division of the Bombay Development Department, being allowed to construct a 32' Skew Span Bridge across the Tansa and Vehar mains at Kurla.

62. Recommending that the site of the well at the back of the St. Xavier's College be made over to the College authorities free of charge for building purposes.

63. (a) Requesting approval to the plans and estimate for the work of constructing public latrines, urinals and bathing places at Guzar Street and (b) Reporting on a complaint about the proposed construction of the latrines' urinals, etc.

64. Forwarding a notification regarding the election of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govindji as a Municipal Councillor.

65. Submitting a scheme for creating a centre for the location of all milch cattle stables at Trombay.

66. Requesting approval to the estimates for certain works in connection with the construction of roads in Armenian Lane and widening of Church Gate Street, etc.

67. Forwarding statements giving certain information with regard to insurance of Municipal Buildings.

68. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of the terms of settlement in respect of the acquisition of a property in connection with Mahim Bazar Cross Road Extension Scheme.

69. Requesting sanction to the increments in the salaries of certain officers in the Health Department holding appointments of Rs. 500 and above being fixed as proposed.

70. Requesting orders as regards the rearrangement of the seating accommodation of the Corporation Hall.

71. Requesting sanction to a scale of license fees being levied in respect of certain trades carried on at the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

72. Forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1924.

73. Forwarding a letter from Mr. R. P. Kasani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, asking for such leave as may be due to him from the 1st November next prior to retirement from Municipal service.

74. Regarding proposals in connection with the equipment and management of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

75. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 146-12-6 being granted to Ragnu Trimbak late mucadam in the Drainage Department.

76. Forwarding returns showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed in the Market Department.

77. (1) Report of a Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of taking over by the Municipality of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases and (b) Government and Western India Turf Club's letters on the subject.

78. Requesting that a set of separate rules governing the award of the Corporation's grants to private primary Schools in Bombay be framed and submitted to Government.

79. Forwarding a notification nominating Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Lakhotkar, O.B.E., to be a representative of the Corporation on the Improvement Trust Board.

80. Regarding increased fares on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I Railways.

81. Confirming the new Building Bye-law No. 41-AA.

82. Regarding the control of dangerous petroleum in Bombay.

83. Letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police—Intimating that the application for the erection of a theatre in a premises at Girgaum has been refused.

84. Letter from the General Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited—Forwarding a list giving the names of Councillors and Municipal Officers, etc., who hold free passes to travel in tram cars.

85. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding Supplementary Budget No. 2 of 1923-24.

86. Letter from Dr. B. V. Rayakar.—Forwarding the tenth Annual Report of the Social Service League Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary at Byculla.

87. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

88. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committee of the Corporation.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

89. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For inviting the Municipal Secretary's attention to the petty misapplications or inadvertent removals, that take place frequently in the Corporation Hall such as those of walking sticks and umbrellas of members, etc.

90. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to provide a dozen additional benches on the Cuffe Parade and Kennedy Sea Face.

91. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For requesting the President to convey to Government the Corporation's opinion that it is necessary to amend the Municipal Act so as to render the Chief Accountant directly responsible to the Corporation.

92. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—For requesting the Commissioner to obtain Counsel's opinion as to whether it is competent to the Corporation to spend money on Loan Works before the sanction of Government for raising a loan for carrying out those works has been obtained.

93. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars with regard to Municipal officers drawing Rs. 500 and more per month.

94-95. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta (94)—For expressing opinion that the Revenue and the Loan Works Budgets should be submitted to the Standing Committee on or before the 9th November every year and (95) For abandoning the practice of discussing the Loan Works Budget as a single head.

96. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai—For appointing a Committee to consider and report on the plans and estimates submitted by the Commissioner for the Corporation's sanction.

97-99. From Mr. F. J. Ginwala—(97) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner on the question of the advisability of maintaining a City Municipal Board in Bombay, and for inviting the Commissioner's attention (98) to the unsatisfactory condition of a drain at Carell Road near Elphinstone Road Station and (99) to the nuisance caused by the emptying of night-soil carts near St. Michael's Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

100. Regarding the question of removing the urinal between two Hindu Temples in Full Gully at Bhuleshwar to a less objectionable site and of improving the insanitary condition of the gully.

101. Regarding the question of selling to Societies, etc., at cost price plots of land acquired by the Municipality in connection with the construction of new Roads.

102. Regarding the question of reducing the cost of construction of new roads in different parts of the City by recovering the cost of such new roads from the owners of the properties abutting on the roads.

103. Regarding repairs of certain roads in B Ward.

104. Regarding the laying of a bed of cement bottoming and of set stones paving on a portion of Frere Road.

105. Regarding muddy and slushy condition of roads in the City during the rains.

106. Regarding the creation of a post of an additional Deputy Accountant.

107. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1924.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to consider and pass, if thought fit, the Extra Ordinary Resolutions already posted to the share-holders.

Notice is also hereby given that another Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 320, Hint Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th May, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to confirm the Resolutions that may be passed at the above Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April, 1924.

C19491

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 27TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1924, at 1 o'clock (S. T.).

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 9th April, 1924.

C19446

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby notified that it has been found necessary to postpone the introduction of the Automatic System from the 26th April, to 17th May, 1924.

The transfer will take place at midnight.

C. ROBINSON.
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th April, 1924.

C19482

NOTICE.

CONTRACT for electric lights upto 300 lamps in the Dohad Municipal area will be given by public auction on 1st May 1924, at 3 p.m. in the Municipal Office. Contractors should present themselves on the day when the conditions will be read.

PRESIDENT,
Dohad Municipality.

C19428

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.
AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts and other sundry articles will be disposed of by Public Auction in the compound of the Hongkong Mill premises, situate at Chinchpokhly, Cross Lane, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1924 at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

For terms and other particulars, apply to the Mill Manager.

For The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th April 1924.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHIMANLAL CHHOTALAL carrying on business in the name and style of SAKERLAL CHHOTALAL as Cutlery, Hosiery and General Merchants at Girgaum Back Road in the Bhuta Building has contracted to sell to our clients the said Cutlery shop together with all the goods lying in the said shop and the Good-will thereof and the benefit of the lease of the premises in which the same is situated.

All persons having any claim against or to the said shop by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within a week from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1924.

RELE AND Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C19487

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which subsisted between ANANDLAL BECHARLAL & CO., VRAJLAL VAGHJI PAREKH FULCHAND AMARCHAND PAREKH and GIRDHARLAL SAKERCHAND SHAH, all of Bombay, carrying on business in partnership as Export and Import Merchants and Commission Agents under the name and style of Jassani Shah and Co., has been DISSOLVED so far as the said Anandlal Becharlal and Co., and the said Vrajlal Vaghji are concerned as from the 8th day of April, 1924.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the continuing partners Fulchand Amarchand Parekh and Girdharlal Sakerchand Shah, who will continue to carry on the said business under the name and style of Jassani Shah and Co.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1924.

DIPCHAND B. SHAH,
For Messrs. Vrajlal and Co.,
Attorneys for Anandlal Becharlal and Co., and Vrajlal Vaghji.

C19488

The World's Great Astrologer.

MR. K.C. AURORA, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Vakil, High Court, Roorkee, writes on 12-12-1922:—"I was very much interested in perusing 'THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.' It is a nice treatise on the science of Astrology. It is of practical use to the advanced student and the novice. It is clearly written." It enables everybody to have daily predictions for any length of time, Character Reading and the description of personal appearance etc., etc., can be known by it—a unique work—information in this book worth its value in gold—a copy dispenses all astrologers. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Apply to:—S.P. TATA'S INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Vizianagram City, B.N. Railway.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, Wimbridge and other well-known makers, Cottage piano, crockery, glassware, best platedware by Mappin and Webb, Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gordon House, opp. Bombay Garage, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Mappin and Webb and Ridd and Barton and Walker and Hall, Indian silverware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top centre tables, rich Persian and Indian carpets, electric fans and lamps, silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, file cabinet, English ice box, American roll top writing table, revolving chairs, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, reclining sofas, sweet toned cottage piano mahoganized bedroom furniture, single and double bedsteds, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of A.K.G. HOGG Esq. of P. & O. CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1924.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP is excellent for

PAINS AFTER EATING
HEADACHE
STOMACH & LIVER TROUBLES
BILIOUSNESS
CONSTIPATION

One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating: evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions. To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicates it and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains. Put it to the test after your next meal.

INDIGESTION

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES

These are extra ordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9

Radium dial Rs. 18, 5 years guaranteed Rolled gold Rs, 18-8 Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9, Silver Wrist Rs 11 6 years guaranteed Rolled gold R. 16

Tonnsau shaped Wrist Watch Nickle Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, Round shaped fancy Nickel Wrist Watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist R. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming Time-piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with Wrist Watch purchasers,

Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.
14 (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane,
P. O Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD AND NASAL CATARRH.

The new Continental Remedy called "LARMALENE" (Regd.)

is a simple harmless home-treatment which absolutely cures deafness, noises in the head, etc. NO EXPENSIVE APPLIANCES NEEDED for this new Ointment, instantly operated upon the affected parts with complete and permanent success. SCORES OF WONDERFUL CURES REPORTED.

RELIABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. K. Wilkinson of Stag Road, Stroud, writes:—"Please could I trouble you to send me another box of the Ointment. It is not for myself, but for a friend of mine who is as bad as I was, and cannot get any rest for the noises in the head. I feel a new woman, and can go to bed now and get a good night's rest, which I had not been able to do for many months. It is a wonderful remedy and am most delighted to recommend it." . . . .

Mrs. E. Crowe, of Whitehorse Road, Croydon, writes:—"I am pleased to tell you that the small tin of ointment you sent to me at Ventnor, has proved a complete success, my hearing is now quite normal, and the horrible head noises have ceased. The action of this new remedy must be very remarkable, for I have been troubled with these complaints for nearly ten years, and have had some of the very best medical advice together with other expensive ear instruments all to no purpose. I need hardly say how very grateful I am, for my life has undergone an entire change."

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address on receipt of money order for Rs. 4. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER AT ANY PRICE.

Address orders to:—
HENRY THOMAS ("Larmalene" Co.),
The "Woodlands",
BEAN, DARTFORD, KENT,
ENGLAND

THE WORLD-RENOWNED AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL "IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES,
Proprietors.

Dalal Trading Co.,
73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

TAILORS

For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.

Cut and Fit Guaranteed.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters.
44, Churchgate Street, Fort,

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 7/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 450.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 500.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 490.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 232.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 437 7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 69.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 80.80.
London—Rome Liras 97.90.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Market	April 22. Rates.
Bank Telegraphic		1/4 25/32
Bank Demand		1/4 13/16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s		1/5 1/16
Fcs. Demand		450
American Dollars		329
Hongkong Dollars		170
Shanghai		232
Japan		..
Singapore		168

Market Steady.

BULLION

BOMBAY, April 22.

Bar gold ready Rs. 25/8/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/8/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/7.

LONDON, April 17.

Bar gold ready £ 4-14-11.
Silver ready d. 33-5.
Silver forward d. 33-4.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Steady Continent bought China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 22.

Steady—8-3-0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor 80-3-0		80-2-0	
Vaisakh 80-10-0		80-9-0	

Teji Mandi:
Chitor—
Vaisakh 1—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet

SILVER.

Bombay, April. 22.

Steady:—25—8—0

Vaida Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor 25-9-3		25-8-0	
Vaisakh 25-10-6		25-9-0	

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor
Vaisakh 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 22.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12.
3 per cent War Loan due 1925-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 97-11.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98-11.
5½ per cent Tax Free Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent Tax Free Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

SHARES

BOMBAY, April 22.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 402/8, Apollo 21/4, By. Cotton 525, By. Dyeing 691/4, Cent India 460, Century 356/4, Colaba Land 166/4, Crescent 230, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 382/8 Kohinoor 1070, New Great 361/4, Pearls 511/4 Pabaney 302/8, Phoenix 445, Shapurji 331/4, Simplex 242/8, Swadeshi 488/12, Tata 250.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 185, By. Burma 280, By. Burma N. I. 60, By. Tram 93/2, By. Steam 85, Bundi Cement 8/8xd, Katni Ord. 71/4, Katni Defd. 370, New India Ins. 12/8, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Ord. 24/8, Tata Defd. 85, Tata Hydro 775, Swindia Steam. 9/2.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

April 22, 1924.

A further drop of 76 to 81 points in old crops and 63 to 65 points in new crops in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on heavy local and Wall St. selling. Liverpool market was closed for Easter holidays.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Narden and Co.'s cable under date 21st April as follows:—

"Heavy local selling on favourable crop news and lower stock Exchange."

Although the course of the American markets at the moment is disappointing we do not think that prices are likely to give way to any extent and are still of the opinion that it will prove advantageous to buy on any setback of importance.

In accordance with futher lower advices reported from New York, the Marwadi Bazar here opened weak this morning at Rs. 565½ for fully good M.G. Broach April/May delivery. At the outset buying by Commission Houses and Marwadi Shroffs raised the values to Rs. 567/- The prices then going down by half a rupee gradually improved to Rs. 569/- on Marwadi Shroffs buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 568/- and going down by a rupee closed steady at Rs. 569½ on buying by Offices.

Fine M.G. Oomra May opened At Rs. 557/- and on Bull Operators buying advanced to Rs. 562½ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra for July delivery, opening at Rs. 558/- advanced to Rs. 560/½ on buying by Commission Houses. The values after going down by a rupee closed steady at Rs. 563½ at 4 p.m. Fully good M.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 527/- and Rs. 529/- respectively.

On Thursday last there was a moderate demand for spot cotton and about 1,500 bales were reported to have been sold. From Friday till Monday the Ready market was entirely closed.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 22. 6—30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	569 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May ..	531
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	532
Fine Oomra ..	May ..	565
Fine Oomra ..	July ..	565

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description,	Super-Fine,	Fine	F. Good	Good,
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	565	550	535	520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	589	579	564	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	619	609	594	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	604	594	579	
M. G. Broach 2	605	595	585	575
M G. Mathia	569	559	544	
M. G. Khandesh	579	569	554	

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Apr. 22

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	569
" " Bengal	May ..	525
" "	July ..	529
Fine Oomra "	May ..	562
" "	July ..	563
Good Southerns	May/June ..	584

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April 22.

New York Market 17th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since previous Close.
30.47	May	30.65+18	30.52+05	30.35—14	
28.89	July		28.92+03	28.66—23	
25.24	Oct.			25.00—24	
24.62	Dec.			24.40—22	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 30.65, lowest 30.30 range .35 points. Small pre-holiday market.

New York Market 21st April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
30.33	May	29.98—35		29.52—81	
28.66	July			27.90—76	
25.00	Oct			24.35—65	
24.40	Dec			23.7.—63	

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 30.05, lowest 29.42, range .63 points. Market easy on professional, local and Wall St. selling catching stop orders. Lack of outside demand.

Liverpool Market 17th April 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Prices at 11 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.66	May	17.90+24	17.84+18	17.90+24	
17.07	July	17.30+23	17 25+18	17.23+16	
14.80	Oct.	14.95+15		14.84+04	
14 17	Jan.			14.21+04	
14.04	Mar.			14.07+03	
	Egyptian				
21.10	May			21 43+38	
18 90	Nov.			19.18+28	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) American cross rate 435. May highest 18.03, lowest 17.84, range .19 points. (2) Pre-holiday market. Some short covering. Struddle selling. Weather is unfavourable.

(3) New York cables: "In face of extremely acute spot situation we foresee no material decline. We are advising spinners to consider seriously the advisability of purchasing new crop on any break, or on scale down in case of further decline, as with prospects of near exhaustion of supplies we believe the possibility of permanently lower prices next season is far outweighed by the possibility of much higher market."

(4) While the spot situation is very strong and will continue to be a very bullish factor which is likely to be offset by unsatisfactory trade conditions in America. New crop is unlikely to become a definite factor for sometime except for daily changes owing to weather. For the present we advise buying on any good break for quick profits.

COTTON

New York, April. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports..		26.000
" Exports to Great Britain ..		13 000
" Exports to Continent ..		12.000
Futures at New York		
" " "	May ..	29.52—83
" " "	July	27.90—76
" " "	October ..	24.35—65
" " "	Dec. ..	23 77—63
Spot Cotton at New York .		29.90—80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		30.00—75
Futures " "	May ..	29.60—74
" " "	July ..	27.63—79
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		15 1/4
Silver—Foreign mined ..		64 3/4

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, April. 21.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	72,000
Exports to Great Britain ..	14,000
" to France and Continent	62,000
" to Japan	2,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	557,000
" at Interior Ports ..	506,000

AMERIAN MARKET CLOSING PRICE.

New York, April 21. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	May ..	29.52—.83
	July ..	27.90—.76
	Oct ..	24.35—.65
	Dec ..	23.77—.63

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on April 21, 1924.

Cotton	305 Bales
Wheat	14545 Cwts
Linseed	22209 "
Rapeseed etc	7515 "
Gingellyseed	105 "
Poppyseed	260
Groundnuts	1438 "
Castorseed	6375 "
Rice	23269 "
Myrabollams	359 "
Cottonseed	3167 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	7378 "
Juwar	6651 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	612 "
Bajri	1302 "
Coal	Nil Tons

BRASS

Bombay, April 22.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..		3/4	65	8	0
Do		1	65	8	0
Do		1 1/4	65	8	0
Do		1 1/2	65	8	0
Do		1 3/4	65	8	0
Do		2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 22

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal	3/4 to 1	63	0	0
	1/4 to 1 1/2,			
" " "	1 3/4 to 2	64	8	0
English Copper	1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2	71	8	0
American Copper	3/4 to 1, 1 1/4	73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 22

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	9
Do. ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	9
Light house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40-1	1	13	6
Do.	..No.	42-2	1	15	6
Do.	..No.	20	1	2	9
Do.	..No.	32	1	9	6

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, April 22,

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	3
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	9
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	9
Long Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pahelwan	1	6	0
Chhula	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E D. per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	7	0	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	7	0	0
Hindustan per piece	7	0	0
Pearl	7	8	9
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

COLOURS.

April 22.

Quotations are:—
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 94 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 90 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent paste I.P. Rs. 88 per cwt.
Congo red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 4/0/0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 3/0/0 per lb
Perpurine Delta Rs. 4/0/0 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/7/0 per lb.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/0/0 per lb.
Fast red Rs. 5/0/0 per lb.

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, April 22.

Quotations are:—
Heralds—Rs. 1-13-0
Reeds—Rs. 0-3-8
Roller Cloth—Rs. 8-8-0
Sizing flannel—Rs. 3-14-0
Elastic Heald—Rs. 24.
Bandings Scroll—Rs. 1.6-0
Tubular Bandings—Rs. 2-8-0
Lambeth Rope—Rs. 2.6-0
Cord Cans fibre—Rs. 4-2-0
Cord Cans Steel—Rs. 3-8.0
Slubbings—Rs. 24-0-0

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, April 22.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt—Rs. 4-4.0
Glamber Salt—Rs. 4.
Aniline Salt—Rs. 0-11.0
Sodium Sulphide—Rs. 14-4.0
Caustic Soda—Rs. 22.
Brown Sugar Lead—Rs. 39
Bleaching Powder—Rs. 30.
Farina—Rs. 17-8.0
Sago-flour—Rs. 14-8-0
Zinc chloride—Rs. 24.
Potash chlorate—Rs. 0-3.9.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The disturbance in the extreme north is passing away eastwards after again causing few falls in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province.

Rainfall has been local in Tennasserim and Malabar and has occurred at few stations in Assam, Bengal, and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui one and a half inches; Shillong, Sonamarg and Cochin a half, and Trivandrum one.

Forecast:—No large change.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 21st April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.777	in
Temperature of Air	86.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.6	"
Dew Point	75.0	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	69.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.7	"
Minimum	81.9	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NWSW,SW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	113	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Apr.	h. m.	ft, in	Apr.	h ..	ft in
Tu.	22	12 39	28 6	22	48 11	14 2
			29 7			17 8
W.	23	3 5	27 10	23	18 56	14 3
		16 18	29 0		2 19	18 5
Th.	24	0 41	9	24	6 52	15
		13 25	19		19 32	11
F.	25	3 13		25	9 24	16 10
		16 14	25 10		22 56	19 8
Sat.	19	9 10	27 4	19	8 26	19
		12 34	29 7		20 24	18
S.	27	5 42	24 6	27	0 25	19 8
		18 44	26 5		11 59	18 6
M.	28	7 10	24 8	28	1 32	19 0
		19 53	26 6		13 18	18 11

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(1924)

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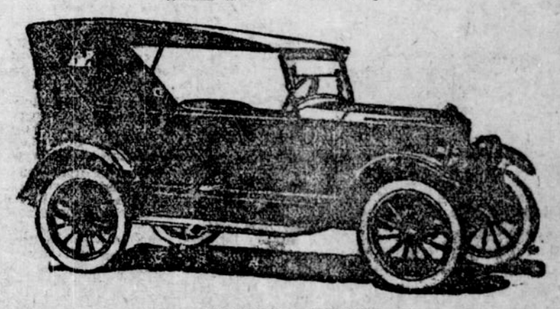

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SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 22.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	395	402-8	
Bombay Cotton	525	525	
Bombay Dyeing	697 8-70-3 12 690	87-8-691-4	
Century	360-52 8	53-12-356-4	
Nagpur	461-4-58-12	57-8-458-12	
Colaba	170 67-8	70-166-4	
Crescent Ex-divi.	231-4-27-8	230	
Indore ex-divi.	386-4-85	382-8	
Kohinoor	1070	1070	
New Great	368-12 57-8	361-4	
Pearl ex-divi.	513-12 8-12	511-4	
Phoenix	442-8	445	
Bharucha	30-20-30	331-4	
Simplex	262-8 37-8-40	44-12-242-8	
Swan ex-divi.	750	750	
Swadesh	493-85-87-8	488-12	
Pabani	305	312-8	
Fazal	327-8-15	17-8-821-4	
Mathuradas	305	305	
Tata Mill	250	250	
Globe	60	60	
Mysore	112-8	112-8	
Madhavji	260-55	278-255	
Finlay ex-divi.	555	555	
Gokak	103-12	103-12	
Edward Sassoon	205	205	
Myt re Sassoon	145	145	
Alcock	193-12	185	
Bombay Burma Old	280	280	
Bombay Elec. Tram	93-2	93-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	85	85	
Bundi Cement	8-4	8-8	
Central E. Mining	23-8	23-8	
Indian Cement	51-4	51-4	
Katni Cement Ordy.	67-8	71-4	
Shivrajpur	32-8	33	
Tata Steel Ordy.	24-12	24-4	
Tata Steel Defd.	85-12-83-12-85	85-83-12	

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

TUESDAY'S UP SET.

B. B. R. F. A. ..... 2 GOALS.
(Allan 2.)
POONA RIFLES ..... NIL.

The calculations of hockey prophets were upset on Tuesday, when the B. B. R.F.A. beat the Poona Rifles by two goals to nil in the third round of the Aga Khan Tournament. A victory against the Customs was thought a very creditable performance by the Riflemen who were expected to win easily against the R. F. A. who have showed considerable improvement since drawing with the Gymkhana.

The absence of Symonds in the Poona second line of defence was fortunate for the R. F. A. forwards who found no difficulty in getting past Tyrell who put Cazalet in his place at inside left. This substitution had a demoralizing effect upon the Poona attack which could make no headway against the determined defence of the Brigade team. A three goal victory for the visiting team was the general forecast and thing might have proved different if Tyrell kept his place at inside left and Cazalet defended from the very start.

TEAMS.

B. B. R. F. A.:—Cowper; Hale and C. Kelly; Rogers, V. Kelly and Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, D. Lynn, Allan and Abbott.

POONA RIFLES:—Van Ingen; Tyrell and Phillips; Gidney, Massey and F. Brewin; Wright, O'Brien, McKenzie, Cazalet and Brewin.

Referees: Messrs. Kapadia and C. D'Souza.

Five minutes after the usual time, the teams took the field, Poona defending the Gymkhana end. The opening stages saw the Brigade forwards on the offensive. Ford and Kelly were doing most of the work. D. Lynn was well checked by Massey but Allan, the R. F. A. inside left went unguarded. The visiting quintette got possession on several occasions but their combination seemed to be suffering with Cazalet as inside left. C. Kelly and Banks kept the Rifle forwards at bay and following a few minutes of mid-field struggle Allan ran through from his own half and scored the first goal when the game was fifteen minutes old. Van Ingen, the Poona goalie foolishly ran out of his playing in spite of seeing that Allan was in a difficult position and was being tackled by a back. A goal to their credit, gave the R. F. A. forwards more heart and they overran the Poona area with frequent rushes. D. Lynn was through with a centre from the right and tested the Poona custodian with a feeble hit which was saved but Allan who was close by netted the ball scoring the second and the last goal after twenty minutes play. The sporadic efforts of the Poona quintette did not materialize in the next few minutes when half time was announced.

By putting Tyrell at inside left, the Poona attack showed distinct improvement and had the better of the game throughout the second moiety when they were really unfortunate in not being able to notch a single goal. McKenzie played a desperate game and Tyrell and O'Brien were considerably helpful. The shady tactics of the R. F. A. defence considerably effected the Poona understanding and towards the closing stages rough play on both sides was noticeable. The efforts of Massey and Gidney were successful as far as feedin gof forwards was concerned but the R.F.A. defence hardly ever offered a decent opening to the Poona forwards Brewin missed a golden opportunity, shooting over the goal and soon after McKenzie getting through was obstructed by the R. F. A. goalie. Mac was however pulled up for wrong sticks. Inspite of their repeated efforts the Poona forwards failed to score till the final whistle.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

FIRST SEMI-FINAL.

B. Y. M. (Lucknow) vs. Ajmere.

TO-MORROW.

SECOND SEMI-FINAL.

R. F. A. vs. Hornets.

The Bengali Young Men will have an uphill to-day against the Ajmere XI. The left is the only weak spot in the Ajmere defence. Manning is slow but sure, yet his Habul is bound to take advantage of his speed. Harbour and S. Nelson are the scorers in the Ajmere side and it would be a wise move to change Sultan to the left and put Longman at right back. Habul will receive plenty of attention from the Ajmere halves who will probably lose sight of Gazaffar another dangerous attacker. At the rate, the Bengalis are improving and the Ajmere are deteriorating, the young made should prove victorious.

BEIGHTON TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Three matches were played off to-day in connection with the second round of the Beighton Tournament. Hockey was generally way Apprentices beat B. E. College by one goal to nil. Horrock (Allahabad) beat Ordnance by two goals to one.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of Football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal nil, Everton one; Aston Villa six, Newcastle U. one; Cardiff City one, Middlesbrough nil; Nottingham one, Preston one; Tottenham four, Manchester C. one; West Brom three, Sunderland one; West Ham two, Sheffield United two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley two, Bury nil; Bradford City nil, South Shields one, Derby County one, Coventry City nil; Fulham three, Stoke nil; Hull City two, Blackpool one; Leeds United four, Stockport nil; Manchester City two, Clapton Orient two; Nelson one, Leicester City one; Port Vale three, Oldham A. nil; The Wednesday one, Bristol City nil; Southampton one, Crystal Palace nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

Bournemouth nil, Portsmouth nil; Brentford four, Reading one; Bristol Rovers one, Luton Town one; Charlton nil, Plymouth one; Exeter City two, Millwall nil; Merthyr Town nil, Aberdare nil; Newport C. four, Swansea Town one; Norwich City five, Queen's Park nil; Swindon Town four, Gillingham one; Watford nil, Northampton two.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION)

Doncaster four, Tranmere nil; Durham City two, New Brighton one; Halifax Town one, Barrow nil; Martlepoole two, Crewe two; Lincoln City one, Southport one; Rotherham two, Darlington nil; Walsall one, Ashington one; Wolverhampton three, Wigan Borough three; Wrexham two, Bradford two.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Clyde two, Hearts two; Partick Thistle three, Queen's Park nil; Third Lanark three, Hamilton two.

Friendly match resulted as follows:—Liverpool nil, Glasgow Rangers two.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, April 21.

The following are the results of Rugby Football matches played to-day:—

Bath twenty-three, Bradford ten; Bridgwater three, Old Merchant Taylors twenty-nine; Gloucester thirty, London Welsh eight; Neath fifteen, Northampton nil; Plymouth twelve, Leicester thirty-four; Swansea eleven, Barbarians nine; Aberavon thirty-seven, Birmingham nil; Bristol fourteen, Blackheath sixteen; Cross Keys twelve, Pontypool three; Llanelly twenty-two, Headingley six; Coventry six, London Irish nil; Newport ten, Ebbw Veke nil; Devonport Services three, American Olympic Team twenty-five; North Ireland twenty, Manchester ten; Dublin Wanderers nine, Birkenhead Park fourteen; Edinburgh Wanderers seventeen, Stadeborddais eight.—Reuter.

INTER-ARMY RUGGER.

LONDON, April 21.

Paris.—In the inter-Army Rugger British Army defeated French Army by twenty-one points to seventeen.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—Tilden announces his resignation from ex-Membership of the American Davis Cup and Olympic teams.—Reuter.

COMING FIGHTS IN BOMBAY.

"REX" TO FIND CHAMPIONS.

The great All-India Boxing Festival to be held at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, May 3rd promises to be an almost historic event. Ever since the war broke out ten years ago, the Army authorities have refused to allow their men to fight with civilians, with the result that the "noble art" has been somewhat neglected, and what public exhibitions there have been, have produced only farcical contests.

With a view to encouraging a revival of the scientific sport the Army Sports Control Board has invited "Rex," the Sports Editor of our Calcutta contemporary "The Englishman," to initiate a series of eliminating contests all over India in order to find out what real champions there are in this country. Two of these exhibitions have already been held with remarkable success in Calcutta, and the third is fixed at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, May 3rd. "Rex"—otherwise Mr. E. R. Fisher, who was at one time a well-known sporting critic in Bombay—may be depended upon to put in the arena the best available men an dsome stirring contests may be expected. "Rex" has no time for novices—only skilled proved fighters come under his banner—and sportsmen may justly anticipate an evening worthwhile. Booking opens to-day at Rose and Co.'s and intending patrons would be well advised to secure their seats in good time.

FORTHCOMING BOXING AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Extraordinary interest has been aroused in the Great All-India Boxing Festival to be held at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, May 3rd, and the booking of seats, which begins to-day at Messrs. S. Rose and Company's is expected to be very brisk. The organiser, Mr. E. R. Fisher ("Rex" of "Englishman") is a keen sportsman well-known in Bombay, and the emphatic success of his two recent tournaments in Calcutta is a good augury for his enterprise in bringing over his Bengal selections to Bombay.

The Army authorities have lent their assistance generously, and the men from this side will be chosen from the West Kents, the West Yorks and the K.S.L.I., both Deolali and Poona contributing the best of their talent.

Special arrangements are being made to supply electric fans for ringside patrons, and no pains is to be spared in providing for the comfort of the spectators. The necessary eliminations of the contestants will not be commenced for a few days.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU AT BANDRA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, April 20.

On Saturday evening Pandit Motilal Nehru, was accorded a most enthusiastic reception at Bandra, under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee. This notable event took place in the spacious grounds of the New Rangari Chawl at Khar Road.

A large and representative gathering was witnessed, there being a fair sprinkling of Punjabi, Parsi, Bania and Christian ladies. It is significant of the progressiveness of the Swaraj Campaign that in spite of the Holy Saturday evening counter attractions a large number of the local Indian Christian residents were present.

The arrival of the Panditji, accompanied by Mr. V. J. Patel, was hailed with vociferous cheering.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, in opening the proceedings, said he was sure there was no special need for him to give any glowing recommendation in introducing their illustrious guest and his equally illustrious companion "the Lord Mayor of Bombay" to the audience, as they were too well-known to require any such incitement for being accorded a very hearty spontaneous reception.

Mrs. Dastur, a Parsi lady who appeared in full khadi, then garlanded the Panditji and Mr. Patel and presented them with pretty bouquets.

Mr. Patel, rising amid loud cheering, then proceeded to address the gathering in Gujerati. Speaking of Pandit Motilal Nehru, he said, he was one of India's greatest patriots. He was not a mere adventurous nonentity, but at one time had the position of one of the brightest legal luminaries of the Allahabad Bar, the income accruing from his practice being anything between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 50,000. But what it must have exactly been, said the speaker, was doubtless a secret known to the Panditji himself and his *chopras* (account books). Yet the fact remained that though his income was colossal and his social and professional position most eminent yet he had given up all this and also renounced "all the pomps and vanities" of this world that he might serve his motherland in her greatest hour of need; when he saw her being trampled upon under the bureaucratic heel. The speaker gave a touching history of the many and valuable services the Panditji had rendered to his country at most critical times with a spirit of magnanimity and self-sacrifice entailing sufferings which, it was undeniable, could only be endured by a noble heart burning with love for his country's good.

The speaker then said he would take the opportunity of explaining certain terms like Swaraj, non-co-operation, non-violence, non-violant non-co-operation, etc., and this he did in his characteristic style, giving instruction combined with recreation, for his droll and humorous way of speaking excited much amusement. Mr. Patel having resumed his seat amid cheers the Panditji then rose to address the gathering. He said he had often heard Mr. Patel speak in prose, and also in language prosaical, but that evening he feared Mr. Patel had exceeded his bounds and spoken of his (Panditji's) services and virtues with a poetic licence and poetical exaggeration which completely abashed him for he (the Panditji) was aware he was too little for the too big and grand a garb put on him by Mr. Patel.

Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke first in Hindustani and then in English showing clearly he was quite at home in both, and in the latter as if it were his mother tongue. The speaker laid very great emphasis on a very important point and this was, he said, that if complete Swaraj was to be obtained a fusion of all the different Indian races had to be effected so as to amalgamate them into one mighty nation, without in any way interfering with their respective racial customs and religious beliefs in respect of which the greatest mutual tolerance had to be exercised. Non-co-operation, the Panditji in conclusion said, if properly understood and faithfully practised was such a mighty constructive force as far from leading to destructive results was certainly bound to bring about the most beneficent and far-reaching co-operation than ever existed. (Cheers).

Another speaker having followed and sincere feelings of gratitude having been expressed to the Panditji for his presence that evening the Assembly dispersed about

TATAS STEEL WORKS.

NEED OF RETRENCHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is going to be a special session of the Legislative Assembly next month for the purpose of considering the report of the Tariff Board and in particular for giving effect to one of its recommendations, namely, a protective duty of 33 per cent on foreign steel. The question naturally arises whether protection would effectually protect the steel industry from foreign competition and would help to locate it as a permanent key industry in India like the textile industry. No doubt protection would help the industry against foreign competition at the cost of the consumers, provided the increased profits are not absorbed by the highly paid superior staff. The steel industry in spite of protection would have to face the heavy onslaught of foreign competition, especially that of Germany, and if the industry is to be placed in a sound commercial basis, the need of economy and retrenchment is imperative. If we look into the administration at Jamshedpur a little closely we find that extravagance is the order of the day. This extravagance is due to the fondness of the Tatas for engaging highly-paid Europeans and Americans even if they can get native talent at one-half the cost. The Tatas have now learnt to their cost by bitter experience, the lesson taught to them by the European staff in several of their undertakings. They have rightly reaped the fruit of their *Karma* of displacing native talent by foreign one. No right-minded person would deny the necessity of importing foreign technical skill in the initial stage but then the Tatas over-did themselves by neglecting to train the sons of the soil, and justly lay themselves open to the charge of spending money recklessly and extravagently on highly-paid foreigners.

The following few facts would prove the truth of the above remarks that the administration is top heavy. The Tatas were paying Rs. 30,000 per month as or Rs. 4½ lacs per year to Mr. Perin for expert advice. The Viceroy does not get Rs. 30,000 per month, but the Tatas could afford to pay that huge sum at the cost of the shareholders to their expert. However wisdom has dawned at last and Mr. Perin is there no more. Mr. Tutwiler, the Manager, gets Rs. 7,500 or Rs. 90,000 per year plus 2 per cent on profits. He draws a bigger salary than that of a Governor. There are at present 30,000 workmen at Jamsedpur half of them being skilled and the rest being unskilled. However the most handsome salaries are drawn by the supreme European and American staff, two hundred in number who are on an average draw Rs. 1,000 per month plus an equal amount for production bonus i.e. nearly four lacs per month or 48 lacs per year go to line the pockets of the superior staff.

Another instance of extravagence is the appointment of a sales manager on a salary of Rs. 2,750 per month in the person of Mr. S. K. Saday, I.C.S., though there is no justification for such an appointment as most of the steel say 60 per cent is taken up by Railway Companies and others under their contract. Formerly this work was done by Mr. Tutwiler himself.

Another case of extravagence is to be found in the appointment of an European Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per month to look after a dairy farm of 200 cows and buffaloes. There are many items to which the axe of retrenchment could be applied e. g. to the system of production bonus. Formerly in order to increase the output, the system of production bonus was introduced, and if the output went beyond 10,000 ton per day, the productive bonus was given to the staff on a certain scale. Though the number of furnaces was increased from four to seven and though there is a considerable increase in the number of the workers engaged 10,000 ton limit has remained the same, for the purpose of becoming entitled to productive bonus.

On the one hand the staff expenses have been leaping up while on th eother hand the output has decreased. In 1918-19 the output was 18,000 ton per day. Now with seven furnaces and dupleix plant and considerable increase in the staff and workers, the output has gone down to 17,000 ton per day. The present Superintendent of steel works, who is responsible for the output draws a fat monthly salary of Rs. 1,500 plus Rs. 1,800 as productive bonus and Rs. 3,300 is the pay of a High Court Judge. He does not possess any university degree nor had he any practical experience in steel making before he came out to India. Before he joined the Tatas he was doing the work of a chemist in some steel works in England.

It seems that the choice of the officials is not happy and the screws are loose in more than one place. To place this key industry of India on a thorough commercial basis, the whole thing requires complete overhauling. In the first place the whole management ought to be put in the hands of a capable Indian, preferably a Parsi or a Bhatia, who has made a success in the textile industry. Secondly a strong retrenchment officer like Sir M. Vishesvarayya should be deputed to suggest ways and means of retrenchment. Thirdly the highly paid European and American superior staff should be gradually replaced by an Indian staff and lastly the whole business side of the concern apart

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGE OF RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING FAILS.

The case in which Ganoo Raghoo was charged for rash and negligent driving was taken up again before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday.

Segt. Duff conducted the case for the prosecution and Mr. B.A. Javeri, pleader, appeared for the accused.

According to the evidence of Miss Daisy Alexander, an employee at Messrs. Thacker and Co., on the 5th of March at about 6-30 p.m. she was riding her cycle and was crossing over from Esplanade Road to Wodehouse Road. When she neared the Wellington Fountain she saw the accused driving a lorry and coming from Colaba Causeway. He, however, gave no warning that he was turning the lorry on her side and before she knew what happened the lorry was on her. She was struck down and the lorry passed over her. Assistance was given to her by two naval men and two civilians and she was taken to a hospital.

The Police Constable, who was then on duty at the place, stated in his evidence that the lorry was coming at a slow speed and was driven on the right side of the road. The lorry was stopped at his signal and was allowed to proceed again. The lady cyclist was confused and was riding in a zigzag way.

The cleaner, who was in the lorry at the time of the accident, corroborated the evidence of the constable and deposed that on seeing the cycle, he extended his left hand to warn her. She however, did not heed the warning and fell on the lorry which was immediately pulled up.

Before passing judgment His Worship remarked that the evidence of all the witnesses pointed to the fact that the lorry was driven slowly and was on the proper side of the road. As a good portion of the place was under repair difficulty was experienced in negotiating the crossing. The accident was evidently, the result of error judgement on the part of both the parties, who, not knowing each other's mind and in trying to avoid each other, came into collision. He, therefore, was of opinion that the charge of rash and negligent driving against the accused was not made out and discharged him.

FINED FOR GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE.

Before Mr. P.L. Thackar at the Mazagaon Police Court one Digambar Savleram residing at Bori Lane at Narielvadi was charged for giving false information to the Police at the instance of Deputy Inspector Bhatkal.

The facts of the case are that the accused in the month of January made a complaint to the Police saying that one Ibrahim Badroodin, a partner of his in business, had committed theft of a gold pen valued at Rs. 12/-. Enquiries made by the Police went to prove that the information given was false and that it was the accused himself who had pledged the gold pan with one Sitabai in whose house both of them were boarding. Finding the complaint to be false the Police obtained sanction from the Deputy Commissioner of Police and an application was made to the Additional Presidency Magistrate for a summons against the accused. The accused in his statement admitted that he had given false information to the Police and had charged Ibrahim falsely for the theft of the gold pan as there was enemity between Ibrahim and himself over money matters. On his own plea and on the evidence the Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was paid Rs. 50/- was to be paid to Ibrahim for being illegally arrested.

Mr. J. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted.

LORRY COLLIDES WITH CAR.

For some time past the City of Bombay has been making a record in respect of motor accidents. Not a week passes without a mishap in one shape or the other. One more such accident occurred on Monday night at about ten o'clock which however did not culminate in bodily injury to any body except some damage to the motor car.

It appears a motor lorry belonging to the Bombay Fire Brigade was proceeding from Marine Street towards Dhobi Talao when it collieded with a motor car No. 9316 driven by Daya Ranchod coming from Dhobi Talao and proceeding towards Marine Street. The impact caused considerable damage to the front wheel and other parts of the motor car but fortunately no one either from the motor lorry or from the motor car was injured.

NAGPUR COTTON MARKET.

C. P. KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

The local cotton market opened last week under most favourable conditions. Arrival of cotton carts increased from 676 to 2443 carts and the prices varied from Rs. 204 to 208 per *Khandi* of 784 lbs. There is no doubt that statistical position is growing stronger than ever. Ploughing of fields in cotton tracts are complete.

KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

The C. P. and Berar Kshatriya Conference was held on 19th and 20th instants in Nagpur. His Highness Rajadurjan Salsingh, Feudatory Chief of Kilchipur, presided. There was fairly large gathering. Mr. Ghasisingh, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the guests. Among the visitors prominent were Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Dr. H. S. Gour, Raja Raghoji Rao and Mr. Laxman Rao Bhonslay. It was not political but a Social Conference. Nothing was discussed that would increase racial hatred, but attention was concentrated on their various communal wants, social equality and education among

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Native Share Brokers' Association meeting, 2-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, at 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 25.

S.S. "Mantua" with the English Mails from London due to arrive 6 a.m.

2nd LL.B. and Inter Commerce and B. Com. Exams. results. University Hall, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 26.

S.S. "Macedonia" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apl 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 16m., Sunset 6h. 58m.
April 24 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 6h 58m.
April 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 27 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 13m., sunset 6h. 59m.
April 28 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 13m. sunset 7h. 0m.
April 29 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 0m.
April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	xl. 15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	6.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.30
Express	$20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12- 0	12-20
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	16- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	23-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	8- 0	21-00
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	8- 0

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Kuilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 8-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The steamer of O.S.K. "Burma Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on 21st inst., and is due here on 25th idem.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY DINNER.

The St. George's Day Dinner in Bombay this year will be held in the Y.M.C.A. at 8 p.m. and a concert will be given at 9 p.m. in the lage Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

DR. GULAM[illegible]LY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

At Dr. Gulam[illegible]ly's Eye Hospital Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, total attendance of different nationalities in March last was 850 males being 730 and 120 females.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is removed from this day to 3rd floor of the Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for the 3 (three) seats in the B.P.C.C. from the above Committee. Only those who are desirous to represent this Ward in the B.P.C.C. need apply. Nominations will be accepted till 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Saturday the 26th instant. Election will take place on Sunday the 27th idem between the hours of 8-30 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

A KHADI SHOP.

The Gujarat Prantic Samiti Khadi Bhandar, Bombay, will open a shop for retail sale at Laxmi Building, Kalbadevi Road, opposite Dady Seth Agiyari Lane on the 1st May, where all kinds of genuine—handspun and handwoven—khadi can be had.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The First Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be held on Saturday the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Chamber.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik L.S.M.F., L.M. & S., on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Parel at 9 p.m. (S.T.). All are requested to attend.

UNION BANK OF INDIA.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Union Bank of India will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 3 p.m. at the Head Office, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. An Extraordinary General meeting will be held immediately after the general meeting.

GOLD BROOCH FOUND.

Found in Hanging Garden Malabar Hill on Monday evening one Gold Brooch studed with pearls and [illegible]

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for all that is best in American Engine Manufacture.

There are many makes of American Engines on the market, but only one that cannot be beaten for sheer all round excellence and that is the "HERCULES" the most popular Engine in America to-day.

Sizes from 1½ to 9 H.P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—

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PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

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A Fresh consignment of the Newest Patterns of Suitings, Shirtings and other materials and Requirements in use.

FOR HOT WEATHER.

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A. R. DIAS AND BROS.,
Medows Street, Bombay.

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Infallible for Infantile convulsions Epilepsy and Hysteria.

Re. one per bottle sufficient to infants. Adults require 6 bottles for Rs. 5.

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STEEL BEAMS

GEO. SERVICE & CO

BOMBAY.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL.

SAFES:—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co,
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS:—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high-grade article which satisfies to the full, all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL:—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co,
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD BOMBAY.

NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1924.

A MUSLIM RULER.

The Sultan of Najd, if he is sufficiently in touch with Western things to be informed of what is written in the English Press concerning him, must be much amused at reading the "appreciations", which have cropped up plentifully following the false report of his demise. Few of these comments have been written by men who claimed the personal acquaintance of His Majesty, so that a special interest attaches to a short article entitled "Abd-el-Aziz Ibn Saud" by Lord Belhaven and Stenton which appears in the April number of "The Nineteenth Century and After.". "He was an Anak in stature, standing well over 6 feet 4 inches, and towered among his followers, who, as a rule, are rather undersized. A handsomer man would be difficult to find in Europe or Asia. His forehead was fine, his nose slightly aquiline, and his face, oval, rather long, and inclining to leanness. He wore a moderate black beard, Elizabethan in shape. His eyes were large, dark and luminous, melancholy in repose, but generally sparkling with a sense of exuberant spirits. He spoke rapidly in a cultured, sonorous voice, and his general appearance was such as we are used to associate with the highest aristocratic type. With all this, he had popular manners, without a suspicion of "side," and consequently he exercised a wonderful influence over the Bedouins, who are in some respects the most democratic, as they are the freest, of mortals."

That Lord Belhaven regards "this regal man" merely as a pawn in the British political game, and in describing his own attempts to move him to attack his neighbours is inclined to impute their failure to inherent weakness in the man instead of strength, does not impair the value of his portraiture. "He was lavishly hospitable. Every night some hundreds of men sat down to a mighty dinner of camel and goat flesh. Whatever money he received as subsidy or tribute was at once spent in this manner. Any sheykh of the desert, with his followers, could come to Riyadh and abide for ten days as his guest. I had to urge upon him the desirability of saving up his monthly subsidy from us until he had sufficient to put a respectable force into the field and really obtain some military advantage over the Shammar. "My answer to that is," he said, "that neither I nor my forebears ever kept a chest." In other words, his answer was equivalent to our colloquialism, "It simply isn't done." Lord Belhaven describes a *mejliss* at which he was present in which the Amir "was trying to set forth the respects in which Moslems are superior to Christians, and in some of these I must admit that he was right, *though I, of course, stoutly maintained the contrary.*" We feel all through the article the cynical and even slightly facetious detachment of the writer's attitude, towards people whom with all their virtues and nobility he regards as nearly extinct animals, like the "two beautiful Arabian oryxes" which the Amir Ibn Saud gave him to be presented to the King of England.

The following description of a working day in Riyadh will appear to every Muslim strictly orthodox, though Lord Belhaven thought extraordinary:

"Abd-el-Aziz was a hard worker. He began his day at 3-30 a.m. with prayers, which it was his duty as Imam to lead; after which he breakfasted on tea, bread and honey. At dawn he mounted and went for a ride in the environs of the city, sometimes sending word for me to join the cavalcade. Returning at about 9 a.m. he went to his office, where all sorts of people came to call on him and bring him the news of the desert. Seated in front of him were secretaries, to whom he dictated correspondence and such orders as required to be written. He would then proceed to the audience-hall and hold court till 10-30, when all departed to luncheon, the principal meal of the day. Midday prayers and then a siesta before, afternoon prayers at 3-30. Then work in council or perhaps a picnic to some attractive spot in the Wadi Hanifa, among the caves, or in a palm garden. All returned before sunset, when the city gates were shut and the call to prayers resounded from every mosque. After prayers I would be summoned to talk politics till midnight. No one in Riyadh dares to miss going to church. Imagine the multitudes of London attending church five times in the twenty-four hours, Sunday, and week day alike, and being liable to corporal punishment for slackness! It was a hard and exacting life. The Imam had three hours' sleep at night and one or two in the day, yet he always looked well and cheery."

Transpose all this from the past tense into the present and we find in Lord Belhaven's article a lively and attractive portrait of a man who has never yet received the meed of fame and recognition which his virtues merit and to which his actual achievements should entitle him. The Sultan of Najd is, perhaps, the most romantic figure in the East to-day; he is certainly the most intensely Muslim figure.

THE RAILWAYS OF INDIA.

The Railway Administration report for 1922-23 makes an interesting reading for more than one reason. It is a report presented after the deliberations of the Inchcape Committee which unearthed many a shortcoming in the Railway management, inaccessible to the ordinary citizen; but the period covered by the report is necessarily one in which the recommendations for retrenchment made by that body could not have been carried out. It is a report, moreover, which in conformity with the policy now apparently accepted, of separating the Railway from the general finances of the Central budget, is bound to be made the basis for giving effect to that policy, and as such also has its own interest. The statistics summarised in the general introductory chapter in the report itself as also in the rest of the second volume of appendices give a varied impression of a magnificent estate, which, however, does not yield to the proprietor all that might be reasonably expected from it, let alone anything that might fairly compensate the proprietor for his immense past sacrifices in improving and building up that estate. For 50,219 miles of total track, or 37,617 miles of Railway route, constructed at a capital cost of Rs. 6,69,39,19,000 there were gross earnings of Rs. 1,05,65,19,000, which, allowing for the total working expenses of Rs. 72,99,49,000, (Do these include the working expenses on lines for which the Government of India are not responsible? The report is not quite clear.) give net percentage earnings on capital invested at the rate of 4.88 as against 2.47 in the previous year, and 5.01 in 1913-14. But out of these so-called "net earnings" of Railways, we must deduct the interest and sinking fund charges as comprised in the annuities, and the balance left in 1922-23 works out at a net contribution to the public exchequer of Rs. 1,21,99,229. How can this basis justify the Finance Member in concluding that the net Railway contribution would be 4.27 crores to the central exchequer, if th finances were separated? We set out below the salient figures, as they appear in the report under review, and as they are given in Sir Basil's latest Financial Statement.

The figures of receipts and expenditure for Railways with which the Government are directly concerned are as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.
Traffic Receipts from Government Railways	93,22,14,218
Government Share of Surplus profits from subsidised companies	26,,40,884
Total	93,48,55,102
Expenditure.	**Rs.**
Working Expenses	65,96,16,125
Surplus Profits to Companies	69,40,501
Interest on ½ ovt. Devt.	16,34,55,612
Interest on capital of Companies	3,35,47,349
Annuities for Railway purchase	5,13,39,387
Sinking Funds	47,13,837
Land etc.,	9,43,460
Miscellaneous	20,99,602
Total	92,26,55,873
Net gain to the State	1,21,99,229

This is from the Administration Report of the latest complete year. For the budget of 1924-25 Sir Basil lays out the following statement, showing the contribution to the State from the existing system, as well as from his proposed basis of separated finances:—

(The figures are in thousands of rupees).

Existing Basis.		Rs.
Budget Estimates for 1924-25		
Gross Traffic Receipts		97,06,92
Deduct		
Working Expenses		66,63,04
Surplus Profits to Companies		1,14,87
Total Net Receipts		22,49,39
Interest	19,18,05	
Annuities	2,97,56	
Interest on capital of companies etc.	2,80,09	24,95,70
Land and Subsidies		16,00
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure		22,45
Total		25,34,15
Net Contribution from the Railways		4,15,78

On the basis proposed by him for the separation of the Railway from the general finances, he shows working expenses less by 145 lakhs, by crediting 115 lakhs to the capital instead of the revenue account as has been the practice hitherto, and meeting Rs. 30 lakhs required to be provided for writing down the value of the excessive stores held by the Railway department from the Reserve. On the other hand, under the proposed system, he would require the Railways to set apart Rs. 1,33,48 by way of Reserve, which makes the net contribution under the proposed system of Rs. 4,27,30,000. There seems to be juggling with accounts, especially the revenue and capital items, which it is impossible to locate and expose without the aid of more detailed figures. But it is of the utmost importance that before this wide-reaching proposal is carried through the legislature, the fullest possible information on this head should be supplied. Particularly is it imperative to learn why the item under annuities is to be reduced so much in 1924-25, as well as what precisely would be the purpose and nature of the proposed Railway Reserve of 133 and odd lakhs.

Taking everything into account, it may be conceded the Railway situation as revealed by the Administration Report of 1922-23 is not so bad as that in the preceding few years, though even in the year under review the expectations have not been realised in all instances. Two points, however, of more general importance need to be specially touched upon. The five-yearly grant of Railway Development made in 1921, on the basis of the prices then prevailing, is found to be excessive; and in view of the wastage involved in the system, and demonstrated by the Inchcape Report, "it was decided that the capital expenditure proposed for 1923-24 must be re-examined, and that as regards the years 1924-25 to 1926-27 the whole programme must be recast". This is very gratifying, though Sir Basil does not make adequate reference to it in his latest budget pronouncement. It is little comfort, in a case like this, to recall that we had from the beginning felt and declared this quinquennial programme to be un-called for and excessive; and it is to be hoped the revising body will have sense enough to frame a programme, not only more in accordance with the natural capacity of expansion possessed by the Indian Railways, but also in proportion to the real Railway requirements of this country. We have always held and said that India has been over-equipped with this most costly form of transport, and that in proportion as the State becomes financially committed to the success of such a costly venture, the other more economical forms of transport, such as inland navigation, do not even get a chance of proper consideration. If, as this Report reveals, our Railway authorities are likely to have a lucid interval, it would not at all be out of place for them to consider whether we in India do not need some more economical alternative, and whether public funds might not with advantage be diverted to that alternative. Another feature of this Report worth commenting upon is the resolution of the people's representatives to Indianise the Railway services. The summary figures of employment given in the report are most misleading, as they do not show the amount of salaries and status enjoyed by the European and Anglo-Indian staff in contrast with the Indian element. We are told that a special officer was told off to suggest means for the greater employment of Indians in the superior ranks of Railway service, but the general tone of the paragraphs dealing with that subject is disappointing in the extreme. At the present pace, we shall not have our Railways manned by the children of the soil in the highest ranks, at least in this generation. There is, in the report, one very pernicious feature to which attention cannot be called too strongly. In Chapter VIII on the Working of Indian Railways, the compiler of the report gives a comparative statement of receipts per train mile, which, read by itself, would engender the impression as though the Railways in India were the cheapest in the world. In fact that is the express conclusion the compiler would have the reader adopt. In the case of goods traffic the Indian railway charge works out at 6.1 pies per ton per mile, whereas the next country, the United States, has a corresponding charge of 6.7 pies per ton per mile. The discrepancy is much greater in the case of the passenger fares. But, as Mr. Robertson, the special expert investigator on Railways in India, remarked more than twenty years ago: "Before, therefore, the fares and rates in India can be regarded relatively as even equal to those in England, the former would be required to be lower than the rates now charged for passengers from 18 to 40 per cent, general merchandise 30 to 60 per cent, coal 40 to 60 per cent." The Railway rates in India have been very largely increased since that time, while the comparison is further vitiated by the fact that the respective wealth of the countries compared, if a comparison is not grotesquely absurd, has increased enormously in the United States, and scarcely even maintained itself in this country. We trust such false and misleading comparisons will not be instituted in future.

THE AKALI PROBLEM.

An obviously inspired Associated Press message from Lahore after referring to the Akalis' attitude of hostility towards the Birdwood Committee, says that "in the absence of full and proper co-operation from the Sikh community anxiety is expressed about the results of the new step to solve the difficult question of Gurdwara legislation." If it is the official circles which are expressing the anxiety, as we presume it is, one might well enquire whether those circles, when contemplating the suggested enquiry, were so simple-minded as not to foresee that so long as the hundreds of Akalis who have been clapped into jail in connection with the Gurdwara movement are not set at liberty and so long as the Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal continue to be banned as "unlawful associations," no self-respecting Sikh would come forward to co-operate in the work of the Committee? Past experience in respect of Gurdwara legislation would alone have shown to the official circles that it was futile to expect the Sikh community to co-operate with the Committee so long as the old wrongs remained unredressed. We do not wish to take the uncharitable view that the Punjab Government have no real desire to solve the question of Gurdwara legislation and have announced the appointment of the Committee merely to throw dust in the world's eyes knowing all the while that the Committee will never be able to accomplish its task so long as the Sikh leaders are in jail. But the way the Government are proceeding in the matter is calculated to produce the very results which Machiavellian tactics of the kind indicated above would produce. If the official circles are truly anxious that a satisfactory solution of the Gurdwara and Kirpan problems should be found the only straightforward course open to them is to remove the ban on the S. G. P. C. and the Akali Dal and set free all the Akali prisoners, including those arrested at Jaito.

Notes of the Day.

Hysterics.

Both Lord Olivier and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will doubtless be vastly amused by the letter which the Council of the European Association, Calcutta, has addressed to the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, especially, will be forcibly reminded of what he wrote of his countrymen in India, official as well as non-official, a decade ago in his work, "The Awakening of India." "I have met men in India who had been there for a score of years", Mr. MacDonald wrote. "They knew few Indians, they had rarely discussed Indian affairs with them, they could not answer accurately some of the most elementary questions about Indian life, their opinion on current affairs were obviously the parrot repetitions of club talk or newspapers statement. In fact they were separate from India as I am at home in London, and took their opinions of India in an even more secondhand way than I had taken mine before I set foot in Bombay." If Mr. MacDonald were to pay a fresh visit to India to-day, he will discover that so far as his countrymen here are concerned little water has flown for them under the Howrah bridge. A careful perusal of the European Association's communication will show that Europeans of the class represented by the Association are repeating to-day, parrot-wise, merely the club talk or statements appearing in the columns of the "Englishman" or "Statesman", just as their compatriots did a decade or two ago. The references to Deshbandhu Das—whom the members of the Association appear to hold in holy dread—are ludicrous in the extreme and only a body of men who were quite innocent of politics of a dignified character would include them in a document addressed to the Secretary of State. One wonders why the Association has not suggested to Lord Olivier that Deshbandhu Das should be deported, if not summarily shot. Evidently the representation was drafted before the Deshbandhu was elevated to the Lord Mayoralty of Calcutta. Since then the European Association must be thinking that the end of the world is coming. It is, indeed, a pathetic sight to see Englishmen in India, who in their own country would be citizens of average sensibility and courage, getting upset at what they call Swarajist tactics. They should behave like men and face the situation calmly, instead of going into hysterics every alternate minute. It is guilty conscience that makes cowards of us all.

News or Propaganda?

We published yesterday the following Reuter's cable from London:

LONDON, April 20.

Baghdad.—The political situation in Baghdad is rapidly approaching a crisis. A disquieting indication of the lengths to which the Extremists are prepared to go was provided on Sunday by the attempted assassination of two tribal deputies who are well-known advocates of the ratification of the Treaty with Britain. The victims were stabbed in the street. One was seriously injured. Reaction has been accentuated by an emotional disturbance caused by Ramzan fasting.

Reuter's, Sir Roderick Jones was at pains to point out during a recent controversy, is a news agency and not a propagandist body. Does the cable from its Baghdad correspondent support Sir Roderick Jones' contention? The cable is obviously an officially inspired one and is calculated to give to the outside world a wholly misleading idea of the actual situation in Mesopotamia. The situation in Mesopotamia is critical, the Iraqees being in no mood to accept the Anglo-Iraq Treaty which they regard as prejudicial to their independence. To the official eye, of course, all agitation is "seditious" and any act of violence that may be perpetrated by some misguided persons is connected with that agitation. But why should Reuter's correspondent, instead of confining himself to debarring news, allow himself to be used as an official propagandist? And what on earth is "an emotional disturbance caused by the Ramzan fasting"? We would like to know what Sir Roderick Jones has to say about the ridiculous performance of his correspondent at Baghdad.

An Absurd Condition

An Associated Press telegram from Ahmedabad told us the other day that the Government of Bombay have issued a circular "authorising municipalities to give grants to national and private schools without using the Government grant for that purpose." One wonders why the Government, who still maintain a Directorate of Information, have failed to publish the circular in question for the information of the public. The new policy indicated in the circular constitutes a marked departure from the policy hitherto followed by the Government. It is, indeed, a climb-down from the position taken up during the last three years of the Purushottampye-Hidayatulla regime and must be counted as a signal victory for the Non-Cooperation movement in Gujarat. The municipalities of Ahmedabad, Surat and Nadiad were threatened with dire penalties for the help they extended to national schools, but they stuck to their guns and refused to acknowledge the right of Government to dictate to them as to how they should spend their educational grants. The Government went to the extent of suppressing two of them with a view to enforce their will, but the public of Gujarat have refused to be cowed down. The Government have now seen the wisdom of giving up their untenable position. They announce that municipalities will henceforth be permitted to lend their support to national and private schools, provided they do not use Government grants for the purpose. But is there any meaning in the proviso? No self-respecting municipality will accept a grant hedged in with such a stultifying condition. Further, there will be a practical difficulty in enforcing such a condition. Suppose a municipality sets apart Rs. 20,000 out of its revenues for educational purposes and suppose it receives a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Government for the same purpose. Further suppose that the vast majority of the schools in its jurisdiction are either "national" or private institutions. Is the municipality in such a case to refrain from making full use of the Government grant? Is not the condition sought to be enforced absurd on the face of it? If a municipality is deserving of an educational grant, it must be deserving also of the confidence of Government in its discretion to use it in the most suitable manner it deems necessary. A condition such as has been suggested in the Circular can only reveal the petty-mindedness of those who have inspired it. A self-respecting municipality will rather forego the Government grant altogether than submit to it. The Ministry of Education will do well to drop the condition altogether and let the municipalities expend the grants in the manner they think best.

Education in Aden.

We publish elsewhere an article on the state of education in Aden. If the facts are as stated by the writer the authorities in India who are responsible for the administration of Aden have been guilty of gross neglect of the interests of the people of Aden and it is time they were called to account in that regard. Evidently the people of Aden do not receive an adequate return for the taxes paid by them.

LABOUR DOING ITS BEST.

HELPING THE WORLD TO NEW FRAME OF MIND

MR. MACDONALD AT YORK.

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. MacDonald attended the Independent Labour Party Conference at York and had a rousing reception. Replying to the resolution assuring him of hearty support, he said that the Labour Government was doing its best but he could not assure them that it would always do what they wanted. Government had been justified in what they had done. It might have made mistakes and might not have been true to the faith of the Empire, but the great thing they as Government had to do was to impress public opinion not only in Britain but all over the World that the Labour Government was a practical thing and a good thing.

The Cabinet was terribly overburdened, but he had received every assistance from the well informed staff of the Foreign Office. He did not know how long he would be in office, and he did not care very much so long as he did good work. They were helping the world to a new frame of mind and getting the people to see that a different point of view might be to their benefit. So long as they did that they were perfectly willing to continue.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION.

LONDON, April 22.

The Independent Labour Party Conference has adopted a watered down resolution on disarmament policy, Minister Jowett carrying the meeting in pointing out the Labour Government would go out of office if Britain alone declared in favour of disarmament.—Reuter.

"DO YOU MEAN BUSINESS"

LIBERAL WHIP'S QUESTION TO PREMIER

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Vivian Phillips, the chief Liberal whip, speaking at West Edinburgh called on Mr. MacDonald to declare Government's attitude towards the Liberals. He pointed out that the Liberals had proved their readiness to support Labour on great domestic issues, but the Prime Minister's only response had been to mobilize his machine in the constituencies against them. They were entitled to ask him "Do you mean business". He said that the Liberals were prepared to put duty to the State above transient party advantages. He asked was the Labour party prepared to behave as greatly also?—Reuter.

EXPERTS' REPORT.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, April 22.

Paris.—M. Poincare has communicated to the Reparations Committee the French Government's attitude as regards Experts' Report. He says the French Government approves of the plan as fully as other Allied Governments and invites the Commission to formulate suggestions with regard to the carrying out of it. He expresses the view that a number of preliminary measures must be executed before the present pledges in the Ruhr can be exchanged for others. Such changes must be dependent on previous Inter-Allied agreement or sanctions in the event of German default.—Reuter.

CROYDON AIR DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT ATTEMPTS UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, April 22.

Attempts to settle Croydon air dispute over the Easter have hitherto been unsuccessful. The main point outstanding is the demand of pilots for a court of enquiry. Not a single British aeroplane has left or arrived at the aerodrome since the dispute started.—Reuter.

QUEENSTOWN OUTRAGE.

TWO NUNS DETAINED IN MILITARY CUSTODY.

LONDON, April 21.

Two nuns have been detained in military custody at Cork for alleged complicity in the recent Queenstown outrage.—Reuter.

BRITISH LOAN TO MOSCOW.

SOVIET LEADERS UNEASY.

TROTSKY ON BESSARABIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, April 21

Moscow.—Trotsky, in an interview, declared Russia was a reliable debtor and wanted to get money from England, but there was no question of "saving" Russia which could dispense with such aid if necessary. He said: "We want to establish better relations with capitalistic countries, but why should they require us to cease being Communists when we do not demand they cease to be Bourgeoise? The Soviet would try to avoid hostilities with Rumania, provided Bessarabia was given an opportunity of self-determination.

Zinovieff in a speech declared if the demands of British bankers represented England's minimum there was nothing doing. Russia would make great concession for a loan, but not so that she would be held in thrall.—Reuter.

FASCIST-COMMUNIST AFFRAY.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE ENDS IN FRACAS.

LONDON, April 21.

Nice—An affray between Facists and Communists broke out during religious service in memory of Bonservizi. Several persons were wounded and sent to hospital. The police restored order and effected arrests.—Reuter.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

CONSTITUTION CHARTER PASSED.

LONDON, April 21.

Constantinople.—The Turkish National Assembly passed to-day the entire Constitution Charter and Budget. The Assembly adjourns to-morrow for six months' recess.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND,

DIVINE SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, April 21.

The excitement created in parts of England recently by earth tremors was intensified at the week-end by the earthquake in Derbyshire and Notts.

The most alarming incident was one during divine service at the Parish Church, Ibsheff. The congregation felt great bumps and the building rocked. Many worshippers rushed out. At other places chimneys were thrown down by violent tremors accompanied with rumbling.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

KING OPENS TO-DAY.

LONDON, April 22.

The splendid weather of the past few days has immensely helped forward the day and night efforts of the army of workers in the final spurt to bring the Empire Exhibition to a state of practical completion in time for opening. Finishing touches are now being put on many sections and it is estimated that the great show will be 95 per cent ready when the King, accompanied by the Queen, arrive in state on April 23rd from Windsor. Proceedings in connection with the opening ceremony begin at 10-30 by massed bands of the brigade of Guards and massed choirs. Guards of honour will be furnished by the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. Representatives of the Dominions and Colonies will be posted at a corner of the royal dais.

The musical programme will last an hour until the arrival of Their Majesties who will be welcomed by the Prince of Wales as the President of the Exhibition. Their Majesties' reply will be delivered before an audience of 150,000 people in the Stadium whom it will reach by means of a microphone, while elaborate broadcasting arrangements will be made to transmit his speech throughout the country. A brief religious ceremony will follow after which there will be a royal salute of 21 guns. The Union Jack will be broken over the dais and the Dominion and Colonial flags on the respective buildings.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales returned to London on 21st evening from Le Toquet.—Reuter.

Washington.—Tilden's resignation is due to a desire not to embarrass the Selection Committee in view of the fact that his amateur status is questioned.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY.

SESSION TRIAL COMMENCED.

DIFFICULTY WITH ASSESSORS.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 22.

The Sessions Trial commenced to-day of four young Indians in the Court of Mr. H. E. Holme, I.C.S. on a charge of conspiracy to wage war against the King Emperor. They were Shaukat Usmani who was arrested at Cawnpore, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shripat Amrit Dange, Editor of the "Socialist" Bombay and Nalini Bhushan Das Gupta. These four together with one Ghulam Hussain were tried before Mr. Christie, Joint Magistrate last month but Ghulam Hussain was discharged. The four accused were committed to Sessions by Mr. Christie the charge being that on or about the 9th May 1923, and, before and after that date they conspired to wage war against the King Emperor in as much as they conspired to deprive the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India by means of a violent revolution. This offence is punishable under Section 121(A) of the Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions. Hence the trial before the Sessions. There were, no doubt, other accused mentioned in the complaint but they were either out of British India or were too ill to come to Cawnpore. The case was heard in the lower court for about five days and eventually the order committing the four accused mentioned above was passed on 1st April.

Mr. Ross Alston (Allahabad) who was counsel for the prosecution in the lower court, appeared on behalf of the prosecution assisted by Inspector Durga Prashad of Cawnpore. The accused who were undefended in the lower court were defended by three lawyers, Dr. Manilal of Gaya who was at one time a non-co-operating lawyer and who resumed practice soon after the Gaya Congress appeared on behalf of Shaukat Usmani and Muzaffar Ahmed. The other two accused namely Nalini Bhushandas Gupta and Shripat Amrit Dange were defended by Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya (Allahabad) assisted by a local vakil. All the four accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge.

ASSESSORS.

There were three assessors to assist the Court in the trial. They were Messrs. Ajudhya Prashad Kishan Dutt and Sheoprashad. The Court asked whether they knew English. Both Ajudhya Prashad and Sheo Prashad explained that their knowledge of English was imperfect and as such could not fully follow the proceedings. Dr. Manilal as well as Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya represented to the Court that an imperfect knowledge of English would be a serious handicap in a case where documents were said to have been written by trained journalists. They therefore suggested that two English knowing persons could be brought in, in place of the two who did not know English fully well.

Mr. Ross Alston:—My contention that those who selected these persons must have ascertained that they knew English. The handicap to which my friends refer to is as much on the prosecution as on defence.

Dr. Manilal:—In the interests of fairness we should have the best assessors available in Cawnpore.

Nearly an hour was taken up in referring to the law relating to the nomination of assessors and there were several suggestions made with a view to get over the dificulty. The Judge observed that the case might be conducted with the aid of the existing assessors and if necessary certain portions of evidence could be interpreted. Pandit Ajudhya Prashad and Mr. Kishan Dutt said that they had not passed any high examinations in English. Mr. Alston remarked:—You have not got to speak here you have only got to listen to the proceedings and when the time comes to say whether the accused are guilty or not guilty. Moreover this is a very interesting case. (Laughter.)

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya:—My difficulty is that these documents contain certain expressions which lend themselves to more than one interpretation.

The Judge decided that the case must be proceeded with the aid of the assessors present.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Before the proceedings actually commenced Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya referred to an application made for the transfer of this case from this court to some other court either in the Bombay Presidency or under the Calcutta High Court.

The Judge:—I must proceed with the case unless I have orders from Government otherwise.

Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya then asked this face might be recorded so as not to prejudice any transfer of the case that might be ordered at a later stage.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

Mr. Alston then opened the case for the prosecution. He said that eight persons were mentioned in the complaint as being members of the conspiracy but only four accused were now taking their trial. Very shortly the case was that one M. N. Roy acting on behalf of what was known as the Communist International the headquarters of which was in Russia, intended to form a party to be called the Peasants' and Workmen's party i.e. he was going to get hold of workingmen and peasants of India and preach them Communism. Communism meant roughly speaking a general sharing of everybody in everybody else's property. The four accused were not going to be prosecuted because they held the Communistic ideals. Any man was entitled to hold the opinion that Communism was economically preferable to Capitalism so long as he confined himself to expressing that opinion and in trying to get the other people to agree with both the opinion. The law did not touch him. But the reason why the accused had brought themselves within the reach of the law was this that Roy was of opinion that Communism could not be established in India without revolution and in his letters to his friends in India he had more than once stated that the Peasant and workers Association was to be formed into a revolutionary mass party. Roy had clearly stated that Communism could only be established in India by means of force. The expression "sanguinary" which Roy used meant bloodshed. Thus it would be seen that Roy intended ultimately to establish Communism in India by bloody revolution. Therefore he intended in the words of Section 121 to deprive the King Emperor of the sovereignty of British India. Certain documents would be presented to show what exactly the conspirators meant but the case for the prosecution did not rest only on documents. There was also a clear statement of the accused Shripat Amrit Dange made in the lower court. The accused there stated that when the sessions of the Communist International was being held in Moscow in 1922 an individual was sent to him (accused) in Bombay who represented himself as coming with a mandate from the Communist International. Mr. Ashley was his name. When he asked Ashley about the intention and the policy of M. N. Roy and the organization to which he belonged he was given to understand that it meant the breaking away of India from the British Empire. In other words, argued Mr. Ross Alston, this expression meant depriving the King Emperor of his sovereignty of British India. This view was supported by documents which would be presented in the court. Now the question was whether each of these men in the court were guilty of being members of such a conspiracy. In order to prove the part which each accused played in the conspiracy Mr. Ross Alston produced as the first witness Lieut.-Col. Kaye, Director of Intelligence, Home Department, Government of India.

Dr. Manilal said that he failed to see from the case of the prosecution as presented by Mr. Alston as to where the offence had taken place.

Mr. Alston:—Col. Kaye will explain the position and that will explain the jurisdiction of this court.

Dr. Manilal:—Receipt of certain letters or even mere possession of them would not amount to conspiracy. I want to know where the conspiracy occurred.

Mr. Alston:—They do form a part of the conspiracy. I am supported in this view of mine by the observations of Archibald. Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya supported Dr. Manilal's contention while Mr. Ross Alston pointed out that Shaik Usmani was arrested at Cawnpore in possession of letters in his own handwriting.

Both the defence lawyers then requested the Court to record their objection on this point which the Court did.

Col. Kaye said he received the sanction from the Government of India to file the complaint which he did. He gave the history of the discovery of this conspiracy. He received he said some time in 1921 secret information that a number of Indan revolutionists were making arrangements to start an organization in India for the furtherance of Bolshevik piopaganda. And finally one person called M. N. Roy was selected as the leader of that organization. As a result of this information he asked for orders to intercept correspondence of certain persons. The Government of India prohibited introduction into India of certain literature under the Sea Customs Act and postal authorities were asked to send the intercepted articles to witness. (Col. Kaye). Such intercepted articles he produced to the lower court. (At this stage Dr. Manilal objected to Mr. Alston's putting what he thought were certain leading questions and interrupted several times with queries as to how witness got certain exhibits. Mr. Alston remarked that at that rate the case would go on for three months. Col. Kaye emphasised

(Continued on next page.)

VYKOM SATYAGRAHA

MR. KRISHNASWAMI AIYER ARRESTED.

APPEAL TO CARRY ON CAMPAIGN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, April 22.

The usual march was resumed yesterday and volunteers offered satyagraha in relays at the Northern road. The Police guards had leisurely sat down aside. When the volunteers after giving them notice advanced about twenty feet beyond the prohibition boards the policemen were nonplused and hurriedly ran after the volunteers and pushed them back. At the Eastern Gate the authorities have put up barricade leaving just enough space for pedestrian traffic.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswamy Aiyer, one of the prominent leaders, against whom security proceedings already had been put and who could not be arrested as he was absent at Cochin to recruit volunteers and collect funds for the campaign returned to Vaikom last afternoon. A special meeting of the Untouchability Committee was held under his presidentship at Sri Narayana Guru's Asramam at which the further programme of the campaign was discussed. It was resolved at this meeting to coopt eight more members to the Committee.

The Committee was empowered to do the needful as exigencies arose. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyer was elected as the leader and next to him in order were elected Messrs. Kuroor Nilakantan, Nambudiripad and Dr. M. Emperumal Naidu to lead the campaign in succession in the event of arrest. Mr. Channar was appointed treasurer of the Committee.

MR. T. R. KRISHNASWAMY AIYER ARRESTED.

The meeting then dispersed and as leaders were leaving the camp for evening lectures Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Aiyer was arrested and taken to the District Magistrate who asked him whether he would offer bail. On refusal he was placed on remand and awaits trial to-day.

MR. AIYER'S MANIFESTO.

Mr. Aiyer has issued the following manifesto on the eve of his arrest:—

"A word of personal explanation is necessary in connection with my arrest at Vaikom. The public would have been expecting me after Mahatmaji's wire to keep out for sometime. As a matter of fact I did keep out for about a week and in the meanwhile everything was arranged. The last thing for which I waited was for the Provincial Congress Committee to meet and that too is now over. So my remaining outside hereafter could not be justified since a warrant was out against me already at Vaikom and it may be considered by at least many in Kerala that I am absconding so much for my arrest.

Now the situation has assumed a different character from what it was at the time of Mr. George Joseph's arrest. The Government seems for the time being satisfied with the arrests. My arrest being only by way of clearing of last accounts. The police stand within the barricades and take the whole thing leisurely. The volunteers have also to follow suit, except with sometimes they try to advance by moving to the sides. This thing goes on night and day and I am sure the trial of patience between us and the Government will win in the end. But there is a lurking danger. This is want of sensational news for the public to enthuse about. In the first phase of our operations arrests supplied this want. In the next under the leadership of Mr. Joseph lasting seemed to supply it. But Gandhiji's direction has stopped this and now we have to be satisfied with all the monotonous work of a regular and protracted seige. So, I appeal to the public not to be misled by the past that they don't hear about big happenings. Satyagraha will go on surely if though silently. Everything will go on like a well oiled machine. Only the hitherto sympathetic public must not get too much impatient at the want of news. The necessary money must come. We want money in thousands and men in hundreds. The Satyagraha machinery has been put in good order at Vaikom and if only the fuel public will give it the necessary work will go on from day to day and the result will be certainly a success. I have only one word to add. There seems to be an impression that even if we succeed in the Vaikom campaign, it would not have any widespread effect. This is a mistake. For persons outside Kerala must realise that Vaikom is more or less one of the few citadels of untouchablity in Kerala. So if once we establish our right to go near the temple and that is felt not to pollute it we will have established almost half the right. Its effect will be seen throughout Kerala and the fact that an organised Government is against you will make the success a really far-reaching affair. So let us not make any error. In Vaikom Satyagraha we are fighting the demon of untouchability in one of its most well-known retreats. Let there be no faltering. Let there be no hesitation. Let men and money pour forth. On the men and women of Kerala surely rests the first part of the duty. Let Kerala respond to the call and if at one time we have embarassed Mother India by our misfortune, let us now make her rejoice by being the first to cast off the age long evil."

MR. KRISHNA SWAMI IYER ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 22.

There was the usual march of volunteers yesterday in relays. A special meeting of the Untouchability Committee was held yesterday to decide the lines on which the Satyagraha campaign should be carried on.

Separate camps are being erected for volunteers and visitors and as soon as those

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KHILAFAT DELEGATIONS.

QUESTION OF PASSPORTS.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPLY TO SHAUKAT ALI.

The following reply from the Government of India has been received by Maulana Shaukat Ali regarding issue of passports to the Khilafat delegations to Turkey and certain other Muslim States:—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd April 1924 and to say that the Government of India are unable to reconsider the decision conveyed to you in their letter No. D. 929-Poll. dated the 14th March 1924. They are prepared to grant passports on receipt of applications in the prescribed form to members of delegations desirous of proceeding to Muslim countries to discuss religious questions provided that each member individually satisfies the conditions laid down, and that the personnel of the delegations and their programmes have been previously approved by the Governments of the countries concerned. Until the Government of India receive the information and the undertakings detailed in their letter No. D. 929 dated the 14th March 1924 they will be unable to take any further steps in the matter.

I have the honour to be Sir,

(Sd.) J. CRERAR.

Secretary to the Government of India."

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Hon. Secretary Central Khilafat Committee, writes:—

A meeting of the Khilafat Working Committee is being called to consider the reply.

THE AKALI MOVEMENT.

SEVERAL SIKHS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

Several arrests of Sikhs have been recently made by the Police. Sardars Ratan Singh and Gurdial Singh, President and Secretary respectively of the District Gurudwara Committee, Ludhiana, have been arrested under Criminal Law Amendment Act. Bhai Butasingh, Assistant Manager of Nandanasahib Gurdwara has been arrested in connection with the recent murder of a Mahant. Sardar Ranjit Singh, Manager of Bhai Pheru Gurdwara and Sant Hira Singh have also been arrested.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S MEMORIAL.

"DAILY CHRONICLE'S" SYMPATHY

LONDON, April 22.

The "Daily Chronicle" refers sympathetically to the European Association's memorial. It believes if Government firmly reassert the principle of the Reforms Act that Indians can have more self-government only in proportion as they worked out the reforms and if they show the great bulk of the Moderate who have gone over to what they reckoned the stronger side that they put their money on the wrong horse there will be an outcry, but in the end it may be a chance for reforms. Otherwise there will be none.—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU OPTIMISTIC.

"ILL-FEELING DUE TO MISUNDERSTANDING."

DURBAN, April 22.

Mrs. Naidu has returned from her tour of the Union with which she is very pleased. She believes that the ill-feeling existing to-day is due to misunderstanding. "I came in despair; I shall go full of hope", said Mrs. Naidu, she leaves shortly for Rhodesia.—Reuter.

LT. MACLAREN AT BUSHIRE.

BAGHDAD, April 22.

Having lunched in Basrah on Monday Lt. Maclaren left for Bushire at half-past three intending to cover two hundred miles before nightfall but he was compelled to spend the night afloat in the Persian Gulf under the lee of the Kharag island forty miles from Bushire. He arrived in Bushire at dawn on Tuesday.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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SWARAJISTS' OBJECT.

EXPOSITION OF THE HUGE PLOT.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S LECTURE.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Pandit Motilal Nehru at the public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday last "On the deadlock and its Solution."

After some preliminary remarks he said:—"There are two classes of politicians in this country. Those who believe, that their salvation lies with the British public and Parliament, and those who believe that their salvation lies in their own hands. The proceedings held in Parliament last Tuesday, must have come with painful surprise to the former. It was however a matter of little concern to the latter. If anything it is calculated, to strengthen their resolve to rely upon themselves. It is needless to tell you, that the Moderates and Liberals are among others included in the former class of politicians, and that the Non-co-operators and Swarajists almost exclusively form the latter class. Before I proceed further let me tell you, what has actually happened. I hold a newspaper report in my hand and will quote the exact words of the speeches where necessary. The Mother of Parliaments met as you were aware only day before yesterday. The debate was opened by Viscount Curzon, who began by the pious statement that "The object of all was, that India's position should not be weakened, but strengthened." And how was this strengthening to be brought about? The answer is, by giving a guarantee with regard to the services for at least a quarter of a century. The period of ten years contemplated by the Act for a change if necessary is thus quitely extended to a quarter of a century, for it must be borne in mind that no change worth the name can be introduced into the Government of India without radical changes in the services. The next concern of the noble Viscount was for the "infinitesimal proportion of unenfranchised citizens." He said "We could not divest ourselves of the responsibility to 98 per cent of India's population, who are not enfranchised." Who on earth wishes to them to be responsible even for 1 per cent. of India's population? The claim betrays utter ignorance of the present day conditions in India. The official on the spot know that it will be suicidal to extend the franchise, because all India is at Gandhi's feet. Broadening the franchise means, broadening Gandhi's influence in the Legislatures. And if this is done, not a trace of the "saner elements" of the Government would be found anywhere in the Councils. We welcome the broadest possible franchise. It is the Government of India which has reason to dread it. I invite the Government to give us a general adult suffrage throughout the country. It will simplify our election campaigns and reduce our elections expenses. All that will then be necessary for the Swarajists would be to publish names of approved candidates, to address a few mass meetings and leave the rest to the country. They have at present the greatest difficulty in finding out two voters from among every hundred of the population. The noble Viscount then harped upon the well-known theme, that the Government will not "depart from the letter or spirit of the Government of India Act." That is an obstinate insistence on the impossible. The Government of India Act must be laid aside, if Parliament honestly means well by India. The preamble of the Act is a negation of the universally accepted principle of self-determination. It must go whatever else happens. The will of India and not the will of Parliament must determine the constitution. Unless this is conceded, there will be no peace of mind, either in India or in England.

THE STORY OF MOHAMED AND THE HILL.

A few other speeches were made, and I must here acknowledge that at least two Honourable Gentlemen Messrs. Scurr and Hope Simpson expressed clearer views (though not altogether unblurred) on the "Unworkable failure" of the dyarchy. Then came the weighty pronouncement of Professor Richards, the Under Secretary of State for India, who began by formulating the question "Whether the Government of India Act, had broken down completely." He answered it by saying, that before they could say that it had, it was important that a "really generous attempt" should be made to work it. Here again we see the cloven foot. The same old insistence on the Act which I have already dealt with. I should have thought that three years of working of the Act that we have already seen would be enough for all practical purposes. The Under Secretary of State then referred to the enquiry by the Government of India into the shortcomings of the Act, "With the full concurrence of His Majesty's Government." In this enquiry he said, "Views of representative Indian politicians, who come to the Assembly [illegible] modification of the constitution in regard to practical difficulties in the provisions of the Act, should be given full opportunity of constitutional expression." At this point, there was an interjection by a former Under Secretary of State, Earl Winterton. In reply to this, the present Under Secretary of State explained, that he was referring to Indians "who were prepared to co-operate." I should have thought all members of the Assembly, Swarajists and Non-Swarajists, whether they went there to co-operate or non-co-operate had gone in a perfectly constitutional way. But the explanation given by Professor Richards would seem to exclude the Swarajists. This was taken advantage of by Earl Winterton, who quietly assumed in his reply that "those who oppose the Act would not be encouraged or allowed to give evidence." But to go back to Professor Richards, he was at pains to discover in consultation with the Government of India, how best to provide "opportunities of constitutional expression" and how to "establish contact with the elected representatives of the people." You might have heard of a rumour current in Bombay that the British Cabinet had invited Mahatma Gandhi and others to a Conference in London. This rumour was stoutly denied in the House of Commons. I have no doubt that there was no truth in it. But the inventor of the rumour might be excused for imagining, that the only way to establish contact between the Cabinet and the leading public men in India, would be either for the former to come out to India, or for the latter to go over to London. It was the old story of Mohammed and the hill. In this case, the visit of the Cabinet to India being out of the question, it was perhaps thought, that the only possible way to establish contact was for some Indians to go to London. But the inventor of the story knew that these Indians would not go to London unless specially invited, and he therefore garnished it with the supposed invitation. But what is the difficulty in securing the desired contact? The Parties are well-known and there are every means of communication. The only thing that comes in the way is prestige. It is positively amazing to what absurd lengths practical men of business can go to propitiate this fetish. After a few more speeches the motion before the Parliament was talked out without leaving anybody the wiser for it.

SATYAGRAHA, THE FINAL REMEDY.

I have in my last speech explained the position of the Labour Government and the difficulties under which it is working. But we have little to do with the politics of English parties. Whatever party is in power, the Cabinet in England and the Government in India have to make their minds as to one of the two alternatives open to them. The first is, to take steps to help the people of India to establish their own Swaraj. These steps have been shown in the resolution adopted by the Assembly which suggests a process of natural evolution, and not a sudden or catastrophic change as is supposed in some quarters. Again the only thing that comes in the way is, the false idea of prestige. The other course is to revert to the old method, to cast off the sham of Reforms and honestly admit that Britain means to keep the country under her heel. There will then be a long drawn out struggle. The Government and the people will both suffer, but the latter will win in the long run. It is true that the people are not now ready to start at once on a general campaign of Satyagraha, but they have finally made up their minds, that this is the only course left to them. And a day is sure to come sooner or later, when the world will be startled by the determined effort put forth by the millions of men to obtain their freedom. They will go on preparing themselves. Meanwhile, we in the Assembly and in the Councils while remaining in the general movement, will play the game according to the rules laid down, until we have completely torn down the veil and exposed the bare face of irresponsible autocracy. We shall never co-operate with the Government, till it gives up the arrogant claim to make three hundred millions dance to the tune set by it. The one condition precedent for co-operation, and even for establishing the much desired contact is that we must start on a clean slate. So long as the unjust, unnatural and insulting assumption contained in the preamble of the Act is allowed to hold good, so long will this point of contact be sought for, in vain. The Government of India may hold its enquiry, cover reams of paper by the evidence of those interested in the working of the Act as it stands and send Home formidable despatches based on that evidence. The British Cabinet may adopt the recommendations of the Government of India, either wholly or in part. The Mother of Parliaments, may again and again talk out the Indian situation. All this may be done. But the situation will remain unchanged, unless and until, the right of the people of India to frame their own constitution is fully conceded.

THE C. P. DEADLOCK.

These gentlemen are the only alternatives honestly open to the Government. But instead of adopting either of these, it is taking a middle course in the hope that it will ultimately succeed in forcing the people to accept the Reform Act as it is, with all its implications. This it hopes to accomplish by discrediting the Swarajists and other Nationalists who have joined them in the eyes of the public. As I have already told you the Central Provinces Council has distinguished itself by acting on the Swarajists programme both in the letter and the spirit. Finding it impossible to retain the Ministers in Office after the No-Confidence vote passed by the Council the Governor of the C. P. has taken the administration of the Transferred Subjects into his own hands. This he can do under the Act only temporarily. If Council Government is not to be abolished in the C. P. it is inevitable that a fresh general election should soon take place. To guard against the return of the Swarajists in larger numbers, the Government has adopted the expedient of refusing to restore such parts of the budget as were intended to effect improvements. For instance, the grant for new school buildings, new roads [illegible] have not been restored. The Governor himself and his subordinates are carrying on a very energetic propaganda among the people, telling that they have to thank the Swarajists members whom they sent to the Council for being deprived of the improvements contemplated by the Government. One of the measures along with others rejected by the C. P. Council was a Bill consolidating the rules of Settlement of Land Revenue which among other minor advantages provided much shorter terms of Settlement than those prevailing at present. It is now being dinned into the ears of land-owners and agriculturists alike that the Swarajists so far from having in the least contributed to their welfare, have actually been instrumental in defeating beneficial measures. The same thing is being done in Bengal. Consequent on the cut in the educational grant the Government is going to dismiss some hundreds of schoolmasters. It is expected that these discontents will go among the people and prejudice them against the Swarajists. All tricks and expedients like these are doomed to failure. However, unprepared the people may be to start a campaign of civil disobedience at the present time or in the near future, there is not the least doubt that that is the only means available to them to get at the true remedy for the evils they suffer from. They know that if they can ever hope to be within sight of Swaraj they must be prepared to suffer untold hardships. What does it matter to them that a few more new buildings for schools or new roads cannot be taken in hand for sometime to come. The C. P. Settlement Bill while it undoubtedly proposed to make the lot of the land holder and the tenant somewhat more bearable than it is at present, failed entirely to afford relief against the thousand and one troubles both of them suffer from. They know that the whole system of Revenue administration is rotten to the core, and that only a Swaraj Government can put it right. Again what does it matter to the people of Bengal if a few hundreds are added to the starving millions who have never had a full meal in the whole course of their lives. The manifesto of the Swaraj Party had fully prepared the people for all this, and the fact that they returned the Swarajists in large numbers clearly showed that they had done so with the full knowledge of the immediate inconveniences due to their actions and the ultimate good that are bound to bring in the train I for one have no misgivings from this action of the Government and feel sure that when the time comes all the electorates in the country will give the Government fitting answer by returning Swarajists in larger and larger numbers.

WHY SWARAJISTS ENTER COUNCILS.

The speaker then proceeded to explain why it became necessary for the Swarajists to enter the Councils. He continued, we saw that the advice of Mahatmaji to boycott Councils in the manner in which he proposed was not fully adopted and that the Councils as at first constituted defeated the very object of the boycott. While they did no good to the country, they demonstrated the capacity for mischief which was not anticipated. The Government was enabled to take measures prejudicial to the interests of the people with the direct or indirect assent of their representatives. We know how the resolution for the release of Mahatmaji was defeated in the last Assembly by an overwhelming majority. The whole game of the Government was to carry on the administration of the country exactly as it had been carried on before the Reform Act came into operation and to use it simply to hoodwink the world and make it appear that a substantial measure of responsible Government had been conceded to the people of India. The principal object of the Swarajists in going to the Councils was to expose the hollowness of this claim and show to the world that the so-called Reforms gave no voice to the true representatives of the people in the actual administration of the country. I have heard my No-changer friends object that so far as this object is concerned the Swarajists have undertaken a most unnecessary task, as there was no man, woman or child in the country who had any doubt in the matter. They forget that the object was not merely to bring home to the people of this country that the Councils were a sham, but to show to the world what their true nature was. They forget or perhaps are not aware of the fact that the British Government actually spends many lakhs of rupees on foreign propaganda in America and other countries to justify the British rule in India and convince the world that it is based on the free acquiescence of the people. These critics ignore altogether the world currents which are in perpetual motion. I shall give you one instance of the importance to India of making the truth known to the world. You all know of the boycott of the last visit of the Prince of Wales to this country resolved upon by the Indian National Congress with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi. In carrying out that boycott successfully it was found necessary by Mahatmaji to advise the breaking of the Criminal Law Amendment Act directed against the Congress and the Khilafat volunteers. Over thirty thousand patriotic workers cheerfully went to jail to make the boycott a success. Why was all this done? Simply as Mahatmaji put it, to show to the world that the Prince of Wales was not being invited to visit their country by a contented people who approve of the Government under which they were placed. Was there any doubt in the mind of any man woman or child in the country that there was widespread discontent and that the Government under which they lived was wholly disliked by them. The whole idea of the boycott of the Prince's visit had reference to its implications and effect on the outside world. If it was permissible to send thirty-thousand of our brothers to jail for that one object, how much more necessary it is to dis-illusion the world from day to day as the administration of the country proceeds that the people of India have no control over it and that a huge fraud is being perpetuated on the world in their name? As I have already said this is not the only object [illegible] need have no apprehension of the repetition of seems like this we witnessed in the last assembly on the resolution about Mahatmaji's release and many a similar occasion. It is not necessary to repeat all our objects as they are fully set out in our manifesto. Every promise made in that manifesto will be fully and literally redeemed if we only continue to enjoy the support you have given us. Meanwhile the real work of the country must proceed with unabated vigour. That work as you know consists of restoration of Hindu-Muslim-Parsi-Christian unity, popularisation of khaddar and the raising of the untouchables."

The speaker concluded with an appeal to

VYKOM SATYAGRAHA.

(Continued from page 7.)

are ready separate ladies' camp will be opened.

Mr. T. R. Krishnaswami Iyer, one of the leaders of the Satyagraha movement was arrested and on his refusal to furnish security he has been remanded. He awaits his trial.

TRAVANCORE DEWAN VISITS VAIK M

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 22.

The officiating Dewan of Travancore, who arrived at Vaicom yesterday went round the four prohibited roads and enquired of the Satyagrahis of their grievances and asked whether they (Satyagrahis) would not be satisfied if Government opened fresh roads better than the existing ones or whether they insisted on the right of passage through the prohibited roads. Some answered that they would be satisfied with other roads, some made no reply while several others asserted that they were determined to establish the right of passage through the prohibited roads. The Dewan had an informal conference with the officials last night.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Trivandrum Daily News" of the 16th instant publishes an extract of a Government order issued about forty years ago which re-affirmed an order issued fifty-four years ago and which lays down in clear, emphatic and unequivocal terms the very thing that reformers are demanding to-day and for which the Satyagraha struggle is going on at Vaikom. As the particular extract is of more than passing interest as it conclusively proves that the caste Hindus who object the members of the depressed classes to pass through the public road are the real law-breakers, I wish to reproduce it below:—

"There being reason to believe that Pooliers and other humbler classes of the population still find difficulty in getting free access to the public Courts and Cutcherries and are not unfrequently obstructed in the use of the public highways and markets, His Highness' Government deem it necessary to call the attention of all public officers to an order issued from the Huzur on this subject on the 26th Panguni 1045, and to impress upon all concerned that the Courts and Cutcherries of the State and all public roads and market places are open alike to all classes of His Highness' subjects without distinction of creed or caste, and that no man shall be allowed to hinder another from free use of them on any ground whatsoever, such hindrance being an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject and calculated to defeat the impartial administration of justice . . . . ."

(Sd:/-) V. RAMA IYENGAR.
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum,
21st July, 1884.

I wish to add only few words by way of comment. The first proclamation was issued, as will be seen from the obove, in the year 1045 Malayamam year. The present year is 1099. But, after 14 years, it was found necessary to issue another order reaffirming the previous proclamation. I wonder what stands in the way of the Travancore Durbar issuing a fresh proclamation now calling attention to the above order. The present move to make out that the road leading to Vaikom temple is not a public highway, but *gramaveedhi* as distinguished from the *Rajaveedhi* is distinctly retrograde in view of the Travancore Durbar's proclamation issued 54 years ago throwing open public highways, public offices and markets, etc., to all classes of the Maharaja's subjects. Was Travancore moving backward in this particular respect during the last 54 years?—Yours, etc.,

E. R. MENON.

8, Noble House,
Parel, Bombay, April 21.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has received a cable from Senator Reed of Australia wishing success to the Convention.—A. P.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK CONSPIRACY.

(Continued from previous page.)

that he got them from the postal authorities and in fact he opened one of them.

The first three exhibits produced to-day were those which were not put in the lower court. They were put in according to Mr. Ross Alston with a view to show that M. N. Roy was present in Moscow at the meeting of the Communist International. The next exhibit was the original letter received in a cover addressed to S.A. Dange dated Moscow 2nd November, 1922 signed M. N. Roy. In the course of this letter Roy said that the Communist International was the only revolutionary international body. It advocated mass action the object being to combat on the one hand inactivity resulting from the spiritualisation of politics under the leadership of orthodox non-co-operators and on the other hand a movement towards a camp of compromisers under the pretext of pragmatic politics.

Col. Kaye then produced another exhibit which was not presented in the lower court. This was a letter by M. N. Roy dated Berlin the 12th December, 1922 addressed to Singaravelu (Madras). The fact that this letter was written from Berlin showed, said the prosecution counsel, that Roy had at that time left Moscow and was staying at Berlin. In the course of his letter Roy wrote to Singaravelu "Back again in the midst of decaying capitalist civilisation which still appears to have much pretensions. You must be struggling for the revival of our Congress when this letter reaches you if you have got my last (communication). The idea of this conference is known to you. Since the idea has been discussed and decided upon we must prepare for a conference which is very important. Your presence will be greatly appreciated. Delegates should reach here not later than the end of January. Detailed information and other aid for those concerning will reach you as soon as possible. E. L. Iyer will be very welcome, what he lacks will be forthcoming. Some one will see you on the question before delegates leave. So you can assure them on that score. We must have the conference. The future depends on this. We must organise a new party. The country is ready. The voice is raised" (Signed Roy.)

The next exhibit was a letter written by Roy to Comrade Dange dated Berlin 12th December 1922. The contents of this were more or less the same as those of the previous letter written from Moscow about the proposed conference to settle important matters. It added that some one from the Trade Union (not the Congress) would be very welcome for the conference. The next exhibit put in was another new document. It was a letter from Berlin intercepted on 2nd January 1923, at the address of A. R. Khan, 5, Maharani Swarnamoyi Road, Calcutta. The letter was in Bengali, from M. N. Roy, dated 12th December and addressed to Muzaffar Ahmed. In this he asked his comrade to wait for two or three weeks more within which he would get detailed information by a different channel. Two or three more men should also come. "Please try to pick out at least two representatives from Bengal, men who are willing to adopt our line and have influence in the agitation. Please negotiate with Chatterjee and Company if they require our help. A man should be sent to discuss what sort of work they would take up, how they would proceed and what amount of help they want. Please have a talk about this with Upen Bando Banerjee but if their middle class mentality be as firm as the Himalaya then they should be allowed to have their own way. We must have men connected with the Congress. Please see if Sishir Ghose likes to come. At least one man should come on behalf of the Trade Union such as Sachin Sanyal, Sethi (Jamshedpur) or somebody else. All should reach here by the end of January. The new paper started by the Khanesham union is hopeful. I shall send articles."

The next exhibit was a copy of the "Advance Guard" dated first January, 1923, containing a very strongly worded appeal ending with the words "Down with British Imperialism. Long live the free people of India." This was considered the most important of the exhibits tendered in the court to-day. The appeal was addressed to the National Congress at Gaya, and began with the words "Representative of the Indian People." By this issue of the "Advance Guard" the Fourth Congress of the Communist International sent its heartiest greetings to the delegates assembled at Gaya and offered every sympathy, co-operation and support to Indians in their struggle to free themselves from British domination. "British rule in India was established by force and is maintained by force. We are not in favour of resorting to violence if it can be helped but for self-defence the people of India must adopt violent means without which foreign domination based on violence cannot be ended. The movement led by the National Congress must rid itself of all elements of liberal imperialism and be free from any illusion about a 'change of heart' on the part of the British. The Indian people must be free or be crushed to death by British imperialism. There is no middle course and the people of India will never liberate themselves from the present slavery without a sanguinary revolutionary struggle. In leading the struggle for national liberation the Indian National Congress should keep the following points in view:—(1) That the normal development of the people cannot be assured unless the imperialist domination is completely destroyed. (2) That no compromise with the British rulers will improve the position of the majority of the nation. (3) That British domination cannot be overthrown without a violent revolution and workers and peasants are alone capable of carrying the revolution to victory. The National Congress should therefore categorically declare that its political programme is the establishment of a Democratic Republic completely independent of any foreign control."

A few more exhibits were put in and the

LATEST CABLES.

LLOYDS BANK CASE.

LONDON, April 22.

Thomas David Lawson of the Lloyds Bank again appeared at the Bowstreet Court to-day.

A Detective-Inspector stated that a cable had been received in the Scotland Yard announcing the departure of an officer from Bombay to-day with depositions. He alleged that the defalcations began early last year and continued until January last when the defendant came to England on leave. The total sum involved was about 17000 sterling.

Mr. Romaine defending applied for bail and pointed out that the defendant was granted leave and came to England with his wife. So there was no question of his absconding owing to the proceedings. Also when he saw the announcement in the press that warrant had been issued in India he surrendered to the head office of the Bank within a week of its issue. The charge was strenuously denied.

The Inspector stated that just after arriving in England the defendant left his wife with his mother and went off with another woman.

The Magistrate ordered a further remand in view of the fact that the defendant voluntarily surrendered. He offered to allow bail on two sureties each of 1500 sterling.—Reuter.

WHO IS BARRING MR. HORNIMAN'S RETURN?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May we know, who is barring Mr. Horniman's return to India? The final decision rests with the Government of Bombay. So who bars the way?

(1) It cannot be the Governor, who has nothing to fear Mr. Horniman so far.

(2) It cannot be Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who is more or less a democrat.

(3) It cannot be Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, for despite his obduracy in pursuing the Development Schemes, his hands are clean.

(4) It must be Sir Maurice Hayward, who showed such utter disregard for truth when he opposed Mr. Nariman's resolution in the Council.

(5) And as regards Mr. Cadell, he cannot be a lover of Horniman, and "The Chronicle", that published freely and fearlessly criticisms of the Rice Control system of Mr. Cadell in 1918-19.

(6) Is Sir Leslie Wilson in a delimma? If he means to pursue the right policy, he should ignore the European official and non-official opposition, and do the barest justice to his own co-religionist and countryman, Benjamen Guy Horniman, by granting his passports or by directing an open trial in Bombay. For, sitting on the fence any longer will be unwise, unfair, unhumane. More I need not say.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

IMMEDIATE ELECTIONS URGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, April 22.

In a public meeting the citizens of Surat demanded the restoration of Surat Municipality forthwith in view of the resolution passed in the Council a month ago and asked for immediate elections to be held under the old rules. They also recommended all popular parties to combine and capture all the elected seats. Mr. Vijubhai T. Saraiya a senior member of the local Bar was in the chair. He was authorised to communicate with His Excellency the Governor and the Minister in charge Local Self-Government.

TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE 26TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

It is understood that the report of the tariff board would be published on the 26th instant.

FAREWELL TO SIR GRIMWOOD MEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

In spite of his illness, Sir Grimwood Mears attended a Garden Party last evening given by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to bid him farewell. There was a large and distinguished gathering including Dr. Besant, Right Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri, Lady Luytens, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and many leaders.

THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN ADEN.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Education in Aden is in a deplorable condition. The subject is verily the topic of the day and, therefore, a matter of grave importance to the people of this place. But goodness knows what the authorities in Aden are doing to enliven the unpleasant state of education here? Teachers, for instance, are untrained and unqualified for the noble profession they occupy. The new Inspector of Education who came here from India a few years back, has done (so far as my knowledge goes) practically nothing to remove the grievances of the people on the subject of education. For one thing we are really grateful to him, that of constituting Aden as a centre for holding the Cambridge and London Universities Examinations in Aden. This is all that he could do. But, I demand, how a man can raise the required commande with blunt tools such as he has at his disposal in Aden schools. The teachers themselves appeared in the Senior Examination of the Cambridge and failed. Some of them did not care a brass button to improve their existing knowledge by preparing for the examination aforesaid, because, there is no incentive or inducement in the shape of good salary worth the trouble. When such are the capabilities of teachers how on earth can the boys be expected to pass the examination? This Inspector of Education made a genuine effort and succeeded in getting two outsiders (I mean non-teachers) to pass the Senior Cambridge Examination in 1922, and a batch of 4 youths—1 teacher of Government School and 3 outsiders—in passing a certain examination in teaching; but the object for which this effort was made has not been realized, namely, employment of these men in place of the unqualified teachers.

Tax-Payer and Education.

Why good teachers are not forthcoming? Because funds are not available. Not available! Do not the people of this place pay the same scale of taxes which are levied in India? Are they not entitled to the same consideration as is bestowed upon the people of India? I mean, are the children of this place not to get the same kind of education as is given in India? Should the people of Aden continue to pay taxes and send their children to Karachi (very recent case) to Ambala in India, to Cairo in Egypt, to Beyrout in Syria, and many other places outside Aden and in addition to the taxes pay the exorbitant cost of maintenance and education of their children sent abroad? Is not this an injustice to a taxpayer like me? Why should Aden have so many schools and that within the compass of about 29 square miles? And the beauty is, that not a single of these is good enough to give higher education to our children, else where is the necessity of sending our children for education thousands of miles away from our homes and incur expenses on their account without any guarantee for their good behaviour and success in examination. Why are the Aden people not entitled, I again demand, to the benefit of a 'College' or even a 'High School' manned with well-trained and contented staff? The building for this purpose stands like a white elephant, so many feet high and so many feet long above the level of the ground and which cost Government about 1½ lakhs of rupees.

Even when some patriotic, well-educated, and trained youth desires to start an independent school for educating some children of ours, who have been sent adrift by a school for want of higher standard in it, the authorities in Aden consider the question of the opening of such an institution for weeks and months. Is there any law on earth which prohibits people from spreading education among the masses and uplifting them from the utter illiteracy in which they are at present shrouded? There is such a law in Aden. The Education Department of this place has proclaimed in 1915 or 1916, I do not remember exactly,—that no school should be opened or built without the sanction of the Resident. But when legitimate application is made the sanction comes at a snail's pace.

Such is the state of things in Aden. If Government does not care for, this subject which affects the destiny of Aden, then why not close the schools in Aden and hurl poor Aden back into the Dark Ages from which it has emerged?

Once a European passenger asked me the reason for erecting the statue of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in Aden. I told him, because Aden was the first place that was annexed to the British dependencies after her accession to England's throne. "The place," he remarked "must be beautified so that the trouble of going down to see the statue of our beloved Queen, may be worth while." "Yes," I replied, "they are doing so already. Don't you see the blue-bell that surrounds the compound of the statue, and the red-earth that carpets the ground?" But how pleased the soul of our beloved Queen would be if the children of this place get higher education and emerge from school as loyal and obedient subjects to His Majesty the King of England! With the present condition of Aden education the boys are as rude and uncivilised as Red Indians of America. There are so many gamblers, leaders of dissipated life, constant visitors of coffee-shops and billiard rooms, inveterate smokers, and what not. Not a single boy has matriculated during the past 84 years. I am sorry I have taken up your time with this Larangue." "Oh, pity! but don't be so impatient my man. You will get it sooner or later. Good bye, will write you from England."

No Commercial Education.

Aden, as you know, is a commercial entrepot and its importance as a coaling port is indisputable. It, therefore, naturally follows, that the bulk of the population is comprised of traders and businessmen. But there is not a single school—or even a small class—for giving commercial education to our children. The total value of the trade of Aden in 1922-23 was Rs. 14,19,93,717 but mercantile firms who open business houses in Aden get their clerks from abroad and thereby incur double expenses. This arrangement is necessary because Aden youths are not given any commercial training and consequently cannot be of any use to mercantile firms.

There is, therefore, a greater demand for the opening of a commercial class side by side a High School, for training our children in order that when they are well up in the science of commerce they can assist us in conducting our business in a more systematical manner than at present, and guide us in maintaining unshakable business relations with the outside world so strongly linked with Aden in matters of commerce and trade.

Industrial education, although not neglected altogether, is not widespread as it ought to be. There is one school in the Crater, Aden, maintained with public subscription and Government aid by the Industrial Education Committee, which instructs a dozen boys or two in manual training, but there is no such school at Tawahi or Sheikh Othman. The majority of the scholars attending this school is composed of the children of well-to-do people. Is this the proper use of such an institution? Is it not 'an institution in which industrial training is provided, and children are lodged, clothed and taught'? They are really 'schools for the reclamation of juvenile vagrants and the neglected children of criminal parents.' And how many such vagrant boys are seen in the streets in Aden running after passengers incessantly shouting "No fada, no mada, give me a penny sir."? Cannot these destitute children of Somaliland and Yemen be lodged, clothed and taught, instead of paying their deportation expenses to Somaliland and Yemen? If manual training is given to this class of people, of whom according to the recent Census Report, there are about 230, the number of beggars in this place will be reduced a good deal. Is this impossible, please? Is it not the function of Government to provide Industrial Education? Will the Government very kindly oblige these homeless creatures by considering the feasibility of this scheme?

Illiteracy Among Muslims.

There are 45,055 Mahomedans out of 56,500 total population of Aden. Out of the former figure 4,699 are literate and 40,356 illiterate! Can there be any explanation for this utter backwardness of Mahomedan education in Aden? Why are there no Mahomedans in high offices in Aden? Because no education worth the name is given in the existing schools in Aden. The schools, as I have so often said before, have not taught a single pupil to pass a University Examination of any kind since the conquest of Aden by the British.

From reports on education published by papers in India it appears that the public expense on education in the Presidency of Bombay has increased by 175 per cent but, I think, the corresponding increase, in Aden is infinitesimal. We urge that the Mahomedans of Aden and all those who are subjected to taxes should be treated alike in the matter of taxation as well as education.

Even double the existing expenditure on education will probably be sufficient for all kind of requirements which are urgent. If no increase is possible, which we humbly refuse to believe, we request that the present expenditure should be scrutinised at an early date by the Government of Bombay thoroughly well.

Some waste of money must be going on somewhere. But we prefer that the expenditure be increased rather than that the money mulcted from the present institutions.

I fully trust that the the grievances of the public of Aden will be realised by public men in India and the Government, and, I hope, that the matter will not be considered by the latter as unimportant but one which requires immediate inquiry and remedial measures.

DO YOU SEEK RELIEF FROM

Constipation,
Torpid Liver,
Biliousness,
Sick Headache,
Flatulence,
Offensive Breath

?

JUST A LITTLE DOSE OF

PINKETTES TO-NIGHT.

YOU'LL FEEL BETTER IN THE MORNING.

Sold by chemists everywhere, at 14 Ans. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—
Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, and Vishram Ramji and Co. etc.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

NO TRUTH IN REPORTS OF RAID ON VILLAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following press communique has been issued:—

With reference to the exaggerated accounts published in the Press of the alleged raid on villages in British territory on the North-east Frontier and of the movements of the military police it is important to make clear that no such raid on villages in British territory has occurred. There have been distrubances in the Chinese Shan States of Kanai, but the latest available information is to the effect that the resulting concentrations across the border have no intention of raiding our territory. Military aid has not been requisitioned, nor have Police posts in the area been greatly strengthened. The only action taken was to strengthen the Pang Kham post as a precautionary measure. All other assertions are inaccurate and misleading.

IS MR. HORNIMAN DANGEROUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Home Member Sir Maurice Hayward has opposed and thus got rejected the unanimous demand of the people to allow Mr. Horniman to return to this country. That the grounds of his opposition are quite indefensible, is clear to everybody who has followed the Council debate attentively. One of the several untenable pleas put forward by the Home Member, is that Mr. Horniman is not wanted here even by a single man of his own country. How absurd is this in face of the fact when we know that Mr. Andrews and some other Europeans of broad views favour his immediate return to India! Are Mr. Andrews and those others not Mr. Horniman's own countrymen? The Home Member, in his speech, tried his utmost to show that Mr. Horniman is a danger to this country. For a moment let us accept his theory. Then Mr. Horniman must equally be dangerous to other countries where he may be driven by his fate. A man looked upon as a robber in one country must be a robber too in another. A tiger of one country is bound to be a tiger in another. He is not expected to become a lamb there. So logically the robber or the tiger must be dealt with in the same way in all countries where they may be found to live in. But it is some five years since Mr. Horniman has been living in England and the British Government have not thought it fit to turn him out of that country. Had Mr. Horniman, in reality, been dangerous to the country, he would have been long ago sent away from England too, to some unknown place of penal settlement. Rather on the contrary Mr. Horniman's modes of living and writing in England for India, show that he is a peaceful, sincere man and never desires to practice hypocrisy at all. If he is guilty of anything it is that he exposes his own countrymen in the most unmerciful way. But this is not a crime; adhesion to truths is rather a great virtue with all cultured people of the world. Our ancient kings of the Hindu or Mahomedan dynasties took great pride in punishing even their own nearest and dearest. The way the bureaucracy is fighting shows that an upright man of Mr. Horniman's type has no place in the mighty British Empire.

All are very much impressed with His Excellency's judicious action in connection with the release of Dr. Savarkar, Mahatma Gandhi, and the cancellation of the Borsad punitive tax, which without fail go to show that His Excellency has come to play a fair game in this country. I therefore hope His Excellency will not be deterred from doing bare justice to a man who has been deprived of his livelihood owing to the opposition of a handful of Europeans or Anglo-Indians not in touch with the feelings of the people.—Yours, etc,

BADRI NARAYAN SINHA.

CANTONMENTS CONFERENCE.

FIFTH SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 21.

The fifth session of the All-India Cantonments Conference was held here yesterday and the day before under the Chairmanship of K. B. Adamji Mamooji of Rawalpindi. The gathering was good and discussion lively. Almost all the Cantonments in Upper India were represented. Capt. Raja Imtiaz Rasul Khan M.L.C. of Risalpore in welcoming the delegates paid a tribute to Lucknow Cantonment Magistrates, more particularly to Capt. Grant and to his wife, who rendered conspicuous service during the last Lucknow flood. Proceeding the Raja regretted that every Cantonment officer could not possibly be like Capt. Grant and so long as laws framed hit any party badly there were sure to be complaints.

"In such cases what is most essential is to keep your agitation within constitutional limits. Here also we are fortunate in having Englishmen as our adversaries. I can assure you from personal experience that you can get an Englishman to do almost anything for you, provided you tackle him in the right way. Do not be in a hurry. Like the lion he is slow to be roused but once he is convinced of the righteousness of a cause depend upon it he will be your best champion from Lucknow to London." The Raja made several references to the provisions of the new Cantonment Act and in conclusion remarked that every Cantonment insisted on earmarking some of its proceeds from taxes for rendering aid to primary and secondary schools in Cantonment areas.

Khan Bahadur Adamji Mamooji in the course of his presidential speech advised the people of Cantonment areas to suspend all criticisms for the time being on the new Act that would come into force from 1st May and to work it with whole-hearted co-operation in order to find out from its actual working how far the Act was progressive and liberal in character. The Khan Bahadur regretted that there would be an official majority in all the Cantonment bounds to be shortly elected under the new Act. He welcomed the reservation of some posts of executive officers of Cantonments for Indians. In conclusion Mr. Mamooji strongly criticised the attitude of the Government in refusing to allot a special elective seat to Cantonment residents in the Assembly.

Several resolutions were discussed and passed by the Conference. One urged the allotment of a seat in the Assembly and one in the Council of State to a special constituency of Cantonments in India. Another protested against the system of Government building quarters in several Cantonments for military officers, with the result that land-lords in Cantonments were suffering heavy losses owing to their bungalows remaining vacant. The Conference adjourned 'sine die.'

THE PLIGHT OF BAHREIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—The people of Bahrein have all along been consoling themselves by a belief that the superior British authorities on being acquainted with the details of the aggressions perpetrated against the people and encroachment made on their liberty, would not approve of such a policy; while in fact, it is to be regretted, that the above belief is now being shunned by degrees owing to some one of the three presumptions, viz:—

(1) That either the British Government have directed and are aware of the course of policy pursued in their country, ignorant of the fact that it would tend to convert the anxiety and fright of the people into desperation when they have lost every hope of attaining justice and equity.

(2) That the British Government relies on the Consul's reports believing the petitions of the people contradicting the former's reports. If it is so, then at least it betrays negligence on the part of the British Government with regard to investigating for justice in spite of the people of Bahrein having requisitioned the Government to depute an unbiased Commission to enquire into the grievances of the people of Bahrein.

(3) That the British Government intend and mean to hold an enquiry into the affairs at Bahrein but pending enquiry, have not asked the Consuls at the Persian Gulf to put a stop to their despotic policy which is the worst of the three. Whereas we on our part have been awaiting the result though our patience has now betrayed us.

While we were expecting a change in the policy which has clearly manifested itself to have marred the prestige and renown of Great Britain in the Eastern Territories of the Arabian Peninsula, lo, we see Major Delly adopting fresh ways of aggression, evincing further stupidity by further proving himself to be the sole creator of the galling miseries for Arabs in their own country. So he has forced conscript labour on the helpless natives of Bahrein driving them like cattle and subjecting them to hard labour at "Ard", announcing that he wanted to erect there a station for airships. He has transgressed the bounds of law, indeed. Courtesy is unknown to him. He did not even ask Shaikh Isa, Chief of Bahrein, for his consent before putting his scheme for erecting the said station into effect. Further he has announced to have fixed a heavy tax on all boats regardless of their being the pearl-fishing ones or otherwise having changed their numbers into English figures which the natives are not expected to make out.

The most horrible act of his is that he has reduced the members of the Ruling Chief's family to the state of confinees in Bahrein; for when most of them asked for permit to enable them to go abroad on medical grounds or some such other urgent reasons, the same was denied to them. Lately he seems to have been much perturbed on reading articles in newspapers criticising the course of policy pursued at Bahrein, and attempted consequently to cause some respectable family members of the Ruling Chief by force to repudiate the said articles as false through newspapers but in vain; for the latter even at the risk of exposing themselves to his revenge on them, denied to agree with his request. It is likely that some of them ultimately may yield under his threats and helplessly may attest a false statement he may dictate to them.

We heard some time ago that the people of Bahrein with their Chief Shaik Isa, at their head had submitted their grievances to the Viceroy of India, which report is now confirmed by what conversation we had with some respectable men of Bahrein and that they were very anxiously awaiting a reply to their said representation hizarding their conjectures simultaneously in various ways.

We cannot but suggest to the benign British Government that the investigations into the affairs of Bahrein should not terminate in asking report from the antagonists only, when it is evident that they, possessing powers, can with threats and inducements, rally false witnesses who may give evidence innocently with good intentions in their own opinions. For this only reason we entreat the Government to investigate into the case of Bahrein directly and under their immediate supervision. What a crucifixation of justice and humanity would it be should the Government, owing to their other encumbrances, postpone the trial of the case of the helpless, melancholy and persecuted people of Bahrein indefinitely, Bahrein today is rolling in the lowest abyss of misery and disdain, awaiting rescue at the hands of the wisest judge, His Excellency Lord Reading, the Viceroy of India. Will he disappoint them? Most probably not; but if he did, which God forbid: and Bahrein became the scene of action of the helpless desperates, then very likely it will be said that the people of Bahrein were fanatics and intolerant towards the people following other religions.

We do not intend here to repeat our obligations done to Great Britain by our treatment of her in season and out of season for we do not seek for a favour in return; nay, we ask for justice and justice only. We ask her to treat us according to the pledge she herself had drafted and had approved of.

We are aware that some individuals of the minor "Shias" community at Bahrein have abandoned their self-respect and are seeking after their selfish motives. Hence Major Delly can very easily make them tools in getting statements written by them as may satisfy his desire. But will the lovers of justice esteem it chivalrous and honorable to take advantage of such a religious discord? By God, stooping to such ignoble measures is a stigma on the forehead of humanity and a stain of disgrace on the face of civilization.—Yours, etc.,

"L."

A Mother says: "My son has grown into a fine healthy boy He has been fed on Glaxo and I think it has assisted matters in a wonderful way."

Such a Good Baby!

Is that the description of your little one? Happy and smiling when awake, sleeping peacefully at the proper time—a "good" Baby. A healthy Baby is just as good as gold, for health and happiness go hand in hand—and health is mainly a question of right feeding. If your Baby cannot be breast-fed, let him have Glaxo, the one safe and suitable alternative to breast milk. Glaxo is the nourishing solids of pure, rich milk, made germ-free and specially digestible by the Glaxo Process. It contains everything to nourish Baby and nothing to cause him harm. Every drop is assimilated easily by the weakest Baby, and peace, happiness "goodness" follow.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

'Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder the feeder Baby likes best.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

TEACHING OF SOCIOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give some space in the valuable columns of your widely circulated newspaper "Bombay Chronicle" for my views on the University Education as put hereunder.

The University must be an institution for studying all kinds of sciences and as for Bombay University as old as it claims its inauguration in 1858, it is surely a blot on its fair name not to have Sociology as a fundamental part of science.

Science is divided according to German scholars into two groups, i.e., "Social Science" and "Natural Science." Law, History, Economics, etc., belong to the former and Geography, Physic, Chemistry, etc., belong to the latter. Among Social Sciences Sociology, is the most fundamental part of knowledge, because the object of Sociology is Society itself. Without the basis of Sociology, the other science such as History, Economics, all bear little meaning. We have hitherto been too much acquainted with the idea of "State" and not of "Society."

All social sciences were taught only from standpoint of State, and that was just the cause of the Great War, being result of Nationalism of every country.

Thus the Social Science now taught to the Indian students, being imported from the old standpoint of "State" social science, must be said to be a draw back.

During the War and after it, the idea of State has become greatly developed for example, "Guild Socialism" as by H. G. D. Cole and other Sociologists like Mac-Iver.

Some people attached with Sociology are afraid of social movement something like Socialism. But nothing is far from truth that the Sociology is dangerous for the future of political movement, as is apprehended by some authorities. To let the people know of the truth of the Nature is, on the contrary more safe way.—Yours, etc.

K. HAMANO.

Nippon Mansion,
Mayo Road,
Bombay, April 17.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN U. S.

It would appear that employers in the United States are tending more and more to accept the eight-hour day.

In the Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office is published information on the results obtained in the American steel works industry by the gradual elimination of the 12 hour day. The President of the Bethlehem Steel Company stated that at the beginning of 1924 not more than 2 per cent of the staff in the company's factories worked more than 10 hours a day.

Transformation of plant is being effected as rapidly as possible in order to allow the immediate application of the new system. The United States Steel Corporation has succeeded in suppressing the twelve-hour shift in its factories in the neighbourhood of Chicago.

In the region of Pittsburg, in Ohio and Kentucky, the twelve-hour shift is gradually disappearing, and 50 per cent of the undertakings in these parts have already substituted the eight-hour shift. This is also the case in the undertakings of Cleveland and Buffalo.

MANIFESTO TO RAILWAY WORKERS

MR. C. F. ANDREWS INTERCEDES.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. Jhabwala, the Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Union, to all the workers on the line:—

Brothers! Your Committee have been taking all possible vigilant measures to get the 1350 men re-instated that have been served with a notice by the Company dispensing with their services. Besides corresponding with the Agent and other Railway Authorities and informing the public of Bombay and also His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, the Committee have been securing the aid and assistance of all sympathisers. Mr. C. F. Andrews, the well-known friend of the poor called me to hear your case. Along with our Assistant Secretary, I saw the Reverend gentleman at Juhu on Tuesday morning. Having heard everything he has made out a strong case for us and he too now is in correspondence with the Agent. He too is making his best possible efforts and has asked me to convey to you his message of sympathy. Mean! You should not be disappointed. Your case is not weak. By suffering, you can grow strong. But let me assure you that your success cannot be possible if all of you do not join the Union. I call upon all those who are still not members to join up our ranks. We are not out for any mean motive. We, as your Union, press for your rights and privileges. But we cannot win unless all of you brothers are with us. No one can victimise you; no one is going to eat away your money. You are safe. Your money is safe. Join the Union to-day and you will see the benefits soon.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

At the All-India Postmen's Conference today resolutions were passed expressing gratification at the appointment of Mr. Joseph Baptista as a representative of Indian Labour at the ensuing Labour Conference in Geneva and demanding (1) the fixing of pay of postal employees on a uniform scale throughout India with allowances based on local needs; (2) provision of suitable housing accommodation and housing allowances; (3) a commission of enquiry by the Government of India into the grievances of postal employees; (4) retrenchment of the higher grade staff instead of the lower grade as is the present practice; (5) full holiday every week and all holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act; (6) such concessions to the postal employees as would enable them to reach the higher grades of the service; and (7) award of a lump sum on retirement from the Department at the rate of two months' salary for each year of their service.

Economic & Financial Review.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The speech of Mr. R. D. Bell on the resolution moved by Mr. Kasturbhai Lallbhai in the Legislative Assembly recommending the abolition of the cotton excise duty was to say the least of it an amazing performance. Mr. Bell saw what sort of clientele he had to deal with in the Assembly at present and his speech was adopted to play to that gallery very well. He forgot for the time being the history of cotton duties in this country and wanted his audience also to forget that sordid history. There was nothing apparently like Lancashire and its jealousies, the long chapters of calculated crippling down of Indian industries, etc., of which we have read so much. The Government appears in the deft hands of Mr. Bell in the guise of an innocent lamb to whom the only object in the introduction of such an unheard of taxation of cotton excise duty was the development of the hand-loom industry, possibly as a sort of penance for all the terrors practised by the East India Company upon the weavers of old. Mr. Bell adduced several figures about the rise in the production in the mill industry. The sum of his conclusions is that if we take the twenty years ending 1915-16, the mill production of cloth in India increased by 252 per cent. against an increase of 29 per cent. in imports, consumption at the same time having apparently increased by 50 per cent. From this he deduces the inference that the mill industry has suffered nothing from the cotton excise duty and that it is the hand-loom industry which has gained as it has increased by about 30 per cent. This parading of figures does not prove anything. All this talk about the hand-loom industry is merely an after-thought. All shades of opinion, political and commercial, have from the first been united in their condemnation of the excise duty as iniquitous unjust and unfair. There can, therefore, be no possibility of defending successfully the retention of this duty. What is difficult to understand in the whole of this speech is how the conclusion is arrived the the 3½ per cent. excise duty has meant no so much an advantage to imported piece goods as an advantage to the hand-loom industry. Mr. Bell said, that he was constrained to make all these remarks, for the hand-loom weaver was not vocal and he was afraid that unless he rose he might even be voiceless. One should have expected if the Government cherished all the ideals which we are now expected to believe they did that they should have welcomed Mahatma Gandhi with open arms when he launched his Khaddar campaign in this country. Nothing of the sort; on the contrary, the time for arresting the Mahatma was chosen to be that particular moment when civil disobedience was suspended and the Bardoli programme was taken up to be worked with all the earnestness and zeal which the nation could command. Mr. Bell does not also appear to know that before the vogue of hand-spinning was revived three years back, hand-loom weavers were specially busy or rather mainly concerned with producing cloth of a fine variety made from yarn of higher counts and generally foreign. There was not much competition therefore, if at all, between the hand-loom industry and the mill-industry. It is also conveniently forgotten at the same time that the Government, which, according to Mr. Bell, patronised the hand-loom industry by an imposition of 3½ per cent. excise duty, charged several stores required for the hand-loom at a higher duty and changed them at a lesser duty if it was proved to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities that those stores were to be used for factories worked by power. All these attempts, in fact, are now meant to create a cleavage in the Nationalist camp by trying to scare away one section on the plea that the hand-loom industry is in danger. The real anxiety and concern are for Lancashire but this cannot be put forward as a valid plea for the retention of the excise duty. Hence recourse is had to propounding benevolent theories and expressions of sympathy with the poor hand-loom weaver who is to be used as a convenient argument for working out the wishes of Lancashire in this country.

AIMS OF WESTERN COMMERCIAL POLICY.

I have been repeating time after time that the whole policy of the western people in Asiatic lands is directed mainly by Big Business. One aspect of this policy may be education, another may be religious and a third one may be social and yet when one goes to the rock-bottom of facts one finds whether it is in the educational aspect or religious aspect or social aspect the policy is mainly commercial and intended to dispose of the surplus products of the Western countries in Asiatic lands. That has been the policy for the last two centuries and is even now the policy with whatever veneer it may be glossed over at present to remove suspicion and condemnation. There are American missions in China which have got commercial museums attached and American industrialists are appealed to contribute to mission funds on the ground that they serve as advertisements media for wares. The following small paragraph in one of the American Consular reports throws much light upon this policy:

"The problem confronting those manufacturers who would sell more our specialities to this region, therefore, is simply one of turning this precious metal into better roads, to encourage purchases of more automobiles; into factories making low-priced necessities, to encourage purchases of more machinery and machine tools; into railroads and buildings, to use more steel products; into electric power plants, to open markets for more electrical apparatus; and into greater literacy, to increase the demand for typewriters. Our whole economic policy in this region should be directed toward higher standards of living and the productive investment, instead of the hoarding of wealth."

The last sentence is very significant, but so far the matter of that every sentence is significant. The eastern people must be educated to adopt higher standards of living, to go in for more sanitation, more education etc., but why? Surely, not with the philanthropic and the disinterested view that they may evolve still further their own peculiar civilisation and that the principle of self-determination glorified by the late Mr. Wilson may be put into practice with greater ease and despatch; but because they may be induced to purchase larger and larger quantities of articles made in the West. The object is so to convert their tastes and their inclinations and their proclivities as to make them steer away from the genius of their homeland, forget her and her ancient civilisation and plunge in for all the clap-trap and roaring commercialism of the West.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS.

It is refreshing always to see black and coloured people asserting their manhood and asking the Western nation to cease treating them as mere children or barbarians which sometimes means one and the same thing. The Japanese have created an international sensation by giving a sort of an ultimatum to the United States regarding the exclusion of their nationals from several portions of the States. The Africans held some time back a Pan-African Congress when Lord Olivier impressed upon the audience the fact that Africa could teach the modern economic world that a development of peasant proprietorship on small plantations with black owners working in a leisurely way as they wish, having their own masters turned out a mass of products without the aid of foreign owned capital with captains of industry driving native slaves. The independence of the black worker his demand for leisure and art, the word of the newer science as to the possibilities of his normal human developments—all this emphasised the need of an International Pan-African movement to conserve African genius and power and to fight for the black man's freedom. A charter of rights was drawn up embodying what were called "general, and irreducible needs of our people."

1. A voice in their own Government.
2. The right of access to the land and its resources.
3. Trial by juries of their own peers under established forms of law.
4. Free elementary education for all; broad training in modern industrial technique; and higher training of selected talent.
5. The development of Africa for the benefit of Africans, and not merely for the benefit of Europeans.
6. The abolition of the slave trade and of the liquor traffic.
7. World disarmament and the abolition of war; but failing this and as long as white folk bear arms against black folk the right of blacks to bear arms in their own defence.
8. Reorganisation of commerce and industry so far as to make the main objects of capital and labour the welfare of the many rather than the enriching of the few.

This charter may well hold good for all black and coloured people.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

INFLUENCE OF MONETARY POLICY.

The influence of monetary policy on unemployment is strikingly illustrated in the case of Poland and the Czechoslovak Republic. In Poland the adoption of measures for the rehabilitation of national finance has been followed by grave unemployment, amounting in the metal and chemical industries to 40 per cent. Czechoslovakia passed through a similar experience when the Government applied a policy of deflation, but has recently shown a steady recovery as industry, prices and wages have gradually adapted themselves to a stabilised currency.

Details with regard to the results of the policy in these two countries are contained in the Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labour Office.

H. E. the Viceroy has appointed Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith to be the Chairman of Executive Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association during the absence of Sir Frederick Whyte.

SEVENTH GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 22.

The seventh Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, which has been holding its sessions here for the last few days, adopted resolutions advocating the establishment of a Gujarati Sahitya Parishad Mandal for carrying on practical work in the field of Gujarati literature, deciding to adopt common rules for spelling and asking for an early publication of Gujarati Encyclopaedia by the Parishad. Many interesting and instructive articles on various subjects were read by scholars.

It was decided to hold the next sessions at Bombay.

The proceedings of the Parishad ended with a touching and sympathetic speech by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who announced that His Highness the minor Maharaja Saheb gave a donation of Rs. 3,000 for the publication of the Encyclopaedia.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 22.

S S Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Inkula, Alcide, Hamburg.
S S British Fern, Oxley, Mahomerah.
S S Bandra, Hemming, Busreh.

The following vessels begun to load yesterday:—

Steamer Atlas Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Orna for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalajagoti for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Fillippo Artelli for Genoa.
Steamer Garagola for Durban.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W Sammuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Inkula:—The Hansa Line steamer Inkula, 3280 tons, Captain Alcide, will sail today from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1977 tons, Captain W H Hemming, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain G C Oxley, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, April 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 24/4 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia 5650, London 26/4 M M & Co.
4 Inkula, 3280 Karachi 21/4, L Edwards Ld.
5 Orna 2997 N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Domala, 5134 Karachi 23/4 M M & Co.
7 Matiana 5454, Antwerp, 18/4 M M & Co.
11 Dongola 4742, Aden 19/4 M M & Co.
12 Sagoland 3299, Gothenburg, 27/4 L Edwards.
15 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, N F Graham and Co.
16 Polcevera 6014, New York, N F Graham.
17 Izabaran 2661 Marseilles 22/4, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalajyoti 2698, Akyab, N F, S S N Co.
3 Bandra, 1827, Busrah, 23/4, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busreh 25/4 M M & Co.
5 Gantoise 2924, Genoa, 18/4, T M & Co.
7 Vitellia 2631, Karachi 23/4 S S N Co.
8 Alipore 3241, Kobe 22/4 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Scindia 3247, Liverpool, 24/4 Graham
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah N F, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & B Penang Maru, 2815, Japan, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Jalanihar, 3931, N F, N F, S S N Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, MF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru 5061, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha.
P Kathlamba, 4104, Rangoon 20/4, M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 22nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 7th April, Agent B I S Co.
Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 19th May, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 11th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May, Agent W A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 29rd April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Boveskirk due about 14th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Bohemia (not fixed), Agent Venice S N Co.

FROM GENOA.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Corinth due about 9th April F F Campbell Co.
Minerio due about 22nd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.
Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Padua due about 30th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

April 22.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—18 bales wool, H H Sakur; 215 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 38 bales wool, G Gunnamal; 61 bales wool, R Peerchand; 12 bales wool, V Oomersey; 95 bales wool, A H Sakur; 30 bales wool, B Shriwallabh; 130 bales wool, Bombay Co., 31 bales wool, C Chaganmal; 60 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co., 83 bales cotton, V Hemchand; 15 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co. 365 bales cotton, Ralsi Bros.; 100 cwt. niger seed, V Bhaskar; 153 bales cotton. Gill and Co.; 100 bales wool B Harbham 34 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Ccindia for Glasgow:—100 cwt. niger-seed, V Bhaskar.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—13 cwt salep, D N Marshall, 600 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 3000 cwt rape seed, L Dreyfus and Co.; 230 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.; 620 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co., 110 bales lotton waste, K Visram and Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Macedonia for London:—46 bundles woollen carpet, A Azizullaoff; 24 bundles fox skin, A Azizullaoff; 12 bundles lambs skin, A Azizullaoff; 8 bundles fox skin, J S Narag and Son; 18 bundles labs skin, H A Ebrahimoff; 16 bundles woollen carpet, H A Ebrahimoff; 9 bales Fox and carsak skin, Thos. Cook and Son; 41 bales cow hides, R Alimohmad; 7 bales goat skin, R Alimohmad; 10 bales sheep skin, K Esmail; 12 bundles woollen carpet, F Hajioff; 3 cask sheep cassings, S M H Kadarbux; 41 bales cow hides, A Abdulla and Co.; 7 bales goat skin, A Azdulla and Co. 73 bundles lamb skin, H A M Shawl, 24 bales hemp, M A Chheda; 50 bales hemp, M Talocram; 8 cwt cardmoms, R S Tata and Co.; 110 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy; 6 bundles lamb skin, H A Aminoff; 50 bales turmeric, Omin and Sons; 20 bales cow hides, P Hasam; 29 bales cow hides, H N and H Esa; 15 bales cow hides, J Tribhowan; 12 bales sheep skin, L Hasam; 9 bales goat skin, L Hasam; 12 cwt fishmons, S Gordhan and Son; 1000 cwt, myrobollam, Mathuradas Bros. 6 cwt bristles, American Importing Co.

S S Dearway for Leith:—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—110 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co. 2000 cwt myrobollam, B Damji 2400 bags wheat pollards, Bombay Co.

S S Filipo Artellia for Genoa:—4000 cwt. rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co., 1000 cwt. linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. 50 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Filipo Artellia for Naples:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 1500 cwt castor seed, Gorio Ld. 5000 cwt rap eseed, Gorio Ld. 500 bales cotton, M Amarsey, 800 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Kepstow Castle for Genoa:—250 tons scrap iron, N V Valmohmad; 6000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co.; 1000 cw, castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 60 cwt sandlewood chips, N Mulji; 220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 223 bales cotton, M Amarsey; 2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. 8200 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros. 7500 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kepsow Castle for Hull:—4000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; 8008 cwt myrobolian, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Dowala for Hamburg:—275 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 15 bales wool, Mohmudga and Co.

S S Sagoland Hamburg:—100 cwt turmaric, V Tejpal; 973 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 pot Fatna Rose oil, Volkart Bros.; 116 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co. 235 bales cotton fly, L Meyer and Co. 200 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co. 96 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.

S S Sagoland for Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co.,

S S Sagoland for Copenhagen:—15 cases cardmoms, S Gordhan and Co.

S S Sagoland for Posages:—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Bremen:—118 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Piave for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, G Mawji, 315 cwt gum Arabic, N Mulji; 144 bales cotton waste Volkart Bros.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—1270 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 100 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. 55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Exports.

S S Polesvera for Philadelphia:—57 cask goat skin, Deosan T Co. 33 bales goat skin, Deccan TCo.

S S Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—300 cwt, Jadaloo, H B Bhtesania; 25 cwt osark fins, H L Peerani.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—10 cases Indian butter continental Creamery and Dairy Farm; 10 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Osaka:—560 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Genoa Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 700 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 467 bales cotton. Ozu-Burin and Co.

IMPORTS.

April 22.

S S Inkula from Hamburg. Agents.—Lionel Edwards Ltd.—37 bales wrapping paper, 38 bundles hurrican lnaterns, 20 cases hurricane lanterns, 280 packages hurricane lanterns, 1270 cases beer, 100 cases salmonic, 20 cases hydrosulphide of soda, 50 cask alum of potash lump 260 kegs imitation red lead, 149 cases toys, 75 cases brass circles, 25 cases copper rivets, 90 bundles copper sheet, 21 cases hardware, 100 cask safety fuses, 60 cases brushes, 285 bales paper, 111 cases chemical products, 350, iron-cask lubricating oil, 119 bales paper, 69 drums magnasium chloride, 2 cases colours, 123 cases enamelledware, 350 cases dying material 140 cask dying material, 15 cases cheap Chinaware, 29 cases butter, 20 cases bicarb of soda, 80 cases aniline salt, 25 kegs cement, 40 barrels oixde acid, 75 cases marble, 20 cases earthenware, 100 cases aloes, 50 D bags Epsom salt, 24 cases aluminium ware, 14 cases wooden slates, 625 cases common liquor, 73 packages chemical product 168 cases cheep spirit, 20 cask hydro sulphide of soda, 1050 cases spirit, 50 cases wine, 100 kegs white sugar of lead, 163 drums oil paint, 65 cases paper goods, 400 reels galvanized caraidng, 25 D bags extented carway seed, 69 drums magnesium chloride, 28 cases sugar of lead, 287 cases dry aniline colour, 271 cask dry aniline colour, 271 cask dry aniline colour, 13 cases padlock, 215 D/bags broken tiles, 25 cases tiles, 200 cases slates, 20 cases cheep playing cards, 150 crates codds cattles, 35 cases lamp parts.

From London:—150 bundles copper sheet 89 bales paper, 675 bundles yellow metal sheet, 100 bundles paper sheet.

From Bremen:—200 bundles copper sheet, 100 cases beer, 30 cases rivets.

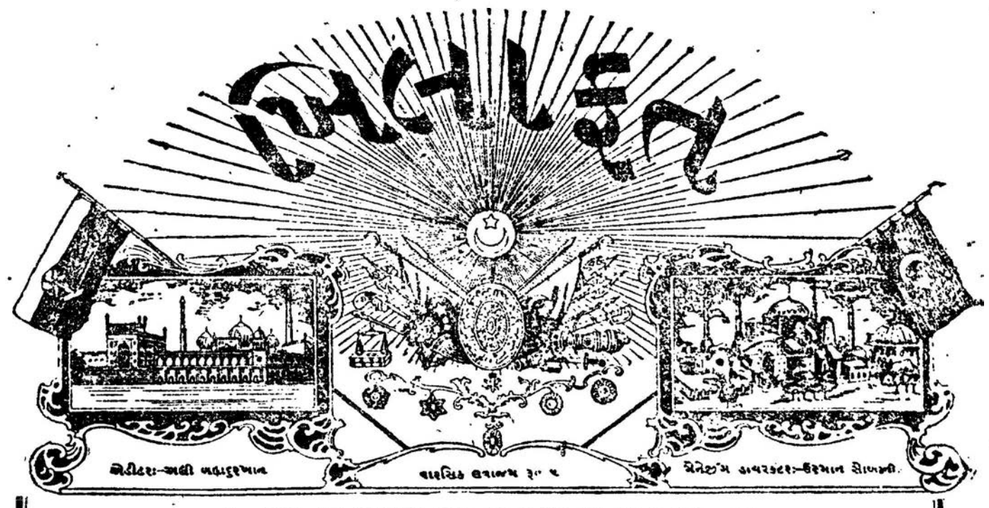
From Rotterdam:—2956 cases dry aniline colour, 236 cask dry aniline colour, 32 cask chemical product, 62 cases chemical product.

From Antwerp:—23 drums sodium sulphide, 85 cases ghee, 97 cases alminium circle, 240 cases rivets, 160 cases maize pearls tarch, 13 bales widged woollen yarn, 35 cases playing cards, 750 cask vegetable fat, 110 cack alizarine paste, 200 kegs dyes Paste, 113 cases Dyes aniline colour, 126 barrels aniline colour.

S S Inkula (cowt). 1109 kgs dyes dry, 99 cases dyes dry, 128 cask dyes dry, 92 drs. dyes dry, 100 cask dying material, 400 cases dying material, 1151 cases aniline colour, 465 cask aniline colour, 126 brls dyes dry.

S S Brenta from Trieste Agents, Lloyd Tristanio S N Co:—33 bales paper, 134 bdles. hurr lantern, 15 bales draping paper, 25 cases cotton yarn, 128 cases cotton goods, 10 bales cotton goods, 13 cases cotton thread 53 cases sonn, 22 cases fig, 192 cases beer 46 cases enamelledware, 20 coil enamelledware, 48 bales news print paper, 15 cases pencils, 14 bales print paper 30 cases leonie ware, 6440 dl brs. sorkar, 20 cases sheet paper 23 cases paper, 27 bales paper, 40 bales writting paper, 25 cases matches, 50 dgus carbide calcium.

S S Port Said:—11 cases cigarettes.



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THE NATIONALIST PROGRAMME.

A CLEAR ISSUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some mischievously inclined dabblers in politics and particularly those belonging to the Besantine School have not only begun to discuss among themselves about the future programme of work of the Swarajists but are endeavouring to create a gulf of separation between Mr. Gandhi on the one side and the Swarajist leaders on the other by means of calculated reports. One of such reports is that Mr. Gandhi took Pandit Motilal Nehru to task for entering the Councils and for reducing a good number of Congressmen from their loyalty to the Congress. A few of the anti-national organs have drawn out the mischievous suggestion that the only alternative left for the Nationalists, now that they have failed to carry out their policy of wrecking in the Legislative Assembly, is civil disobedience. In the midst of the reports and newspaper suggestions an ordinary reader is apt to be in doubt as to the next step the Swarajists will take.

To one who has been following the events of the past two months and the part played by the Swarajist members in the various Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly the issue is quite clear, and that is that the Nation does not want the Indian Reform Act of 1919 and that it will no longer put up with the most humiliating proposition enunciated in the preamble of the Reform Act, viz., that the British Parliament shall be the arbiter of India's destiny. The demand for a Round Table Conference made by the Assembly is nothing but an unequivocal expression of the issue mentioned above, and the refusal of the Government to grant the demand has hardly affected the issue in any way, nor has it shaken the determination of the Swarajists to fight the issue out to its logical conclusion. Until the demand of the Round Table Conference is conceded, the Swarajists' programme of work in the Legislative Councils and the policy governing that will be the same. The Swarajists will not spare anything to make, if possible, the government of the country to be carried on by the arbitrary and extraordinary and emergency powers vested in the Governors and the Governor-General by the Act instead of by the provisions of the Act, if the modest demand is not granted. Therefore let none be in doubt as to the future programme of work of the Swarajists nor as to their political policy. Malicious reports and suggestions will only handicap the Swarajists in their uphill task but they will never shake them in their determination to pursue the policy they have already adopted.

At this juncture what is wanted is that the whole country must publicly approve of the Swarajist policy and give to it all possible support, instead of levelling meaningless and childish criticisms against it. If, after giving a fair trial to the policy, it is found that it is detrimental to the constitutional progress of the country the criticisms will be in order. But now the Swarajists have only just begun it is out and out premature to express an opinion so soon. Even now, if the hostile critics will take the trouble of understanding the policy with all its implications, it will be clear to them that the Swarajist policy is the only one which the nation can adopt as a weapon of constitutional fight and as an alternative to direction, taking it for granted that they too desire self-government for India like their Swarajist brethren do. If, in the last sessions of the Legislature, the Swarajists have not been able to achieve anything tangible or comprehensible it was not because of any inherent defect in the policy but it was purely due to the amphibious attitude of a certain class of opportunist representatives who pose as responsible well wishers of the country. Had these but stood solidly by the policy, the arbiter of India's destinies would have quaked in its boots and the prestige of the nation would have been established. It may be a wasted energy to make a list of those honourable gentlemen who have contributed to the failure—apparent failure—of the Swarajist policy, but it is impossible not to make mention of a few illustrious names such as Dr. Gour, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri etc. The right honourable gentleman has indeed saved the country by counterpoising the ruinous effects resulting from the decision of the Legislative Assembly.

It ill becomes those who are engaged in the welfare work of the country to fall out on minor and trivial matters when matters of momentous importance to the country are at issue. The unfailing key which will open the door of salvation is unity among the national workers. In the absence of this vital factor India can never get salvation. The unity which is referred to is political unity and not social or religious. The opponents of India's salvation rely too much on the absence of Hindu-Muslim unity to argue out their case and, therefrom, deduce the conclusion—most fallacious—that India is unfit for self-Government so long as there is no unity between Hindus and Mahomedans. Evidently these opponents have not looked into the other side of the shield, and they seem to be under a confusion regarding the expression "Hindu-Muslim unity." So far as brief, it seems that according to them, Hindu-Muslim unity means a social commingling of the two communities with respect to marriage, dining, religious belief etc. Otherwise, there is no meaning in their contention that there is no unity between the two communities. Perhaps, there is no wonder in their fallacious conclusion when it is a fact that even eminent Indians have not been precise as to what they exactly mean by the expression "Hindu-Muslim unity." To me it seems that it is absolutely wrong to say that there is no unity between the two communities. If there is at present no unity, I cannot imagine a time when that will be. Mahomedanism which is the youngest of the monotheistic religions in the world will never merge itself into any other religion nor Hinduism which has stood the test of time and most catastrophic circumstances can and will never perish. Intermarriages between the two communities necessarily causing a change in the religious belief of one of the parties will be few and far between. Without these two fundamental essentials of unity how can there be a complete unity or unity in the real sense of the term? First of all, let there be Hindu-Hindu unity and then Hindu-Muslim unity could be thought of.

Now, for the political salvation of India, only political unity among the numerous communities that form the Indian Nation is required, and it does exist. In the Legislative Councils, Municipalities, local boards and village punchayats, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Jews etc., sit together and transact business, without the consciousness of any want of unity. They do not feel that they belong to different communities or different religions. These are in the experience of all of us. Therefore it is wrong to say that there is no political unity at present among the several communities in the country. What is wanted is, as mentioned already, that the leaders of the several communities must meet together and having in front of them the country's welfare rub off all their angularities and chalk out a programme based on the Swarajist policy *mutatis mutandis* and thereby offer a united stand against the forces that stand in the way of the country's salvation!—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is unfortunate that Government have cast their principles of justice and fair play to the winds by giving Mr. Oliviera, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate a further extension still the 31st of March 1925. Whatever be the intention that actuated the Government in taking this step it cannot be gainsaid that in doing so they have done grave injustice to their other officials. If on a principle Government can retire a Presidency Magistrate, the same principle should be applied in case of another Presidency Magistrate too. Last year in February Mr. B. N. Athavle was asked to retire from the bench owing to age limit and hardly after three months Mr. Oliviera was given an extension of a year. This was gross injustice to the Magistrate in whose case the principle of retirement at a certain age was so rigidly applied. Then in the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. Billimoria, a Judge had to retire for the same reason though both Mr. Athavle and Mr. Billimoria were physically fit to sit on the bench for other five years more. If a principle is applied therefore in one case it should be applied with equal rigidity in other cases too. I have no doubt as to the learning and experience of Mr. Oliveira but many of those who are on the eve of their retirement have this learning and experince. Granting of such extensions therefore is not only unfair to those who are made to retire but also unjust to those who look for their legitimate promotions to occasions of such retirement in view of their fixed gradations.

I hope the second extension granted to Mr. Olivera will not end in the installation of some non-Indian or an Indian from outside the Bombay bench and the Bombay Presidency Magistrates will be given their well-earned promotions by the Government thus giving a quietus to the rumour that this action was taken to keep the place warm for some outsider.—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

LYTTON TO SUCCEED READING?

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

On the eve of leaving Bombay, Lord Willingdon, so it so reported, told a friend he would return to India, and I have been wondering whether he has a notion of adding Bengal to his conquests. There is a strong rumour afloat that Lord Lytton is destined to succeed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India. If the latter goes on leave to England this year, as he probably will if Parliament hurries up and passes the Bill to allow him that privilege, Lord Lytton as Senior Presidency Governor will act as Viceroy. The quidnuncs will have it that Lord Reading will be glad of the chance of resigning while at Home and this would mean the confirmation of Lord Lytton in a position for which he is marked by the authorities in Downing Street and Whitehall. The skilful way in which he has dished Mr. C. R. Das and the Swarajists of Bengal has aroused admiration even in the enemy's camp. The leading Moderates are beginning to regard him as their sheet-anchor, as it is their opinion that the future government of India will be largely a matter of parliamentary tactics in which Lord Reading is not adept whereas Lord Lytton is. I make bold in this connection to quote the confidential estimate of the most distinguished political veteran at Bombay trusting he will forgive my temerity. He writes: "This Governor of yours is a strong man. I like him. He has a great deal of the push and driving force of Sir George Lloyd. Transferred to Bombay he will be found to outshine Lloyd. Is it likely he may be our next Viceroy? I feel he will turn out another 'superior purzon' but without the hauteur of the noble Marquis. There is enough spirit and blood in him."

LORD WILLINGDON'S CLAIMS.

This is a straw showing the direction of the wind. Bengal, I exclude the Swarajists, would be sorry to lose Lord Lytton nevertheless a sportsman like Lord Willingdon would be acceptable, especially as it is the general opinion that he need not bother himself too much about the machinations of Mr. C. R. Das who will find more than his match in Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. In addition to his other social qualities Lord Willingdon is a generous patron of the Turf, and after the example of the King always has a horse or two in training. The Willingdon Sports Club at Bombay is a monument to his catholic sportsmanship. We have nothing like it in Calcutta. He would not be here long before he had a plan to go one better. I recognise that a chance remark in an emotional leave-taking is a slender foundation from the fabric I have woven, but stranger things have come to pass.

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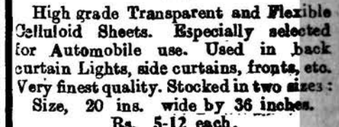

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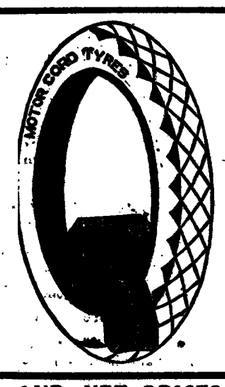

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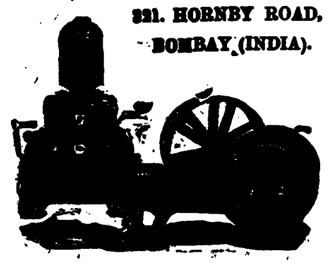

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